

SIR HENRY LUNN
GIVES FORTUNE
TO PEACE FUND

Advocates Church Unity as
a Paramount Factor in
Outlawing War

STARTS LECTURE TOUR
FOR WORLD GOOD WILL

English Religious Lay Leader
Calls Wealth a Trusteeship
for Humanitarian Goal

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—A missionary's zeal has led Sir Henry Lunn, English capitalist and religious leader, to turn over his wealth, estimated in the millions, to a trust, founded to promote unity among churches and peace among nations.

Sir Henry's wealth was amassed from his English textile agency and from his hotels in Switzerland. He will retain only an income of \$2500 a year. He has made provision for his wife and has established a private trust fund of half his fortune for relations which will revert to the newly established foundation.

Forty-two years ago Sir Henry was a Methodist missionary in India. He later became a business man, and built up his fortune, at the same time carrying on religious work as a layman.

The World Alliance for International Friendship announced Sir Henry's trust, and said the board of trustees appointed to administer the properties probably would be ready to function by March 31.

Starts Lecture Tour

Sir Henry has left New York for Montreal to begin a world lecture tour in behalf of international peace. Before leaving he said that one reason for the present announcement of his plans was because he wanted people to know what he was doing, and that he had finished money making and that he no longer was adding to his personal fortune.

"They say that Englishmen come to this country to lecture for the sake of the dollars," he said, "but I've not come over for the dollars. I take no fees and I pay my own hotel expenses. I've come here with a message and that message is to bring the churches into line with a united front to outlaw war."

Establishment of the fund is in keeping with his long-expressed belief that "the head of a large business is entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his work, and that he is a trustee for all beyond the sum," which should be used for humanitarian relief.

Will Continue Activities

No estimate was made of the exact size of his fortune, but it is estimated that it totals many millions. Sir Henry declined to state the amount, "the money, of course," he said, "is of no consequence compared to the gifts of your great American capitalists and philanthropists. It is all I have and I give it gladly."

Sir Henry also has edited, at a financial loss, the Review of the Churches, and this is to be continued under the trusteeship which he has established.

It is understood he will continue to direct the charitable business connected with Sir Henry Lunn, Ltd., his tourist organization. Recently it opened offices in New York, through the Church Touring Guild, which provides holidays for clergymen and others. It also has been his practice of bringing together every year a hundred or so European religious leaders at one of his hotels, to further his desire for church unity.

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Old Cry of "Oyez"

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Migratory Bird Refuge Bill
Upheld by Conservationists

Need of Federal Action to Extend Safeguarded
Areas Stressed at Congressional Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Conservationists gave strong support to the Anthony bill for establishment of migratory bird refuges, at the hearing before the House Agriculture Committee. The bill was drawn for the purpose of halting widespread destruction of migratory fowl caused by shooting and by disappearance of marshlands. As amended since its last appearance before the committee, it has the support of the majority of wild-life and game-protective associations.

The national committee in charge of the bill presented arguments for its passage. The members of the committee are John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective Association; William C. Adams of the International Association of Conservation Commissioners; George H. Selover of the Izaak Walton League; Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies; and David C. Madsen of the Western Association of Game Commissioners. State laws are not enough to stop destruction of wild fowl, the committee members declared, and federal action, in the form of the pending bill which would greatly extend the system of refuges where wild fowl may be safe from all depredation, is the only remedy.

Provision for Licenses

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Mile-Long Hole to Be
Bored Through a Hill

By a Staff Correspondent

San Francisco, Feb. 22

ANOTHER bill in San Francisco is to have a hole bored through it, a mile in length, to open up 1200 acres of home sites for 100,000 residents.

The work of driving the new cut more than 4000 feet from portal to portal underneath Buena Vista Park will begin next June, and the total cost is estimated at \$1,651,988. It will require 450 working days to complete.

POLAR FLIGHT TO START LAST OF THIS MONTH

Byrd Expedition Hopes to Land at Pole and Be Back Before Fall

WASHINGTON, March 1 (P)—The Byrd expedition's dash by air for the North Pole will get under way from New York late this month, with its leader, Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd, expecting to land at the pole and be back in this country before summer ends.

With his ship and airplane crews selected largely from volunteers from commissioned and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, Commander Byrd will depend on a three-engine Fokker airplane to carry him over the icy wastes at the top of the earth. The Shipping Board Steamer Chantier will be used by the expedition, which is being financed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., Thomas P. Ryan, Edsel Ford, and Vincent Astor.

Basing his preparations on the knowledge gained as commander of the naval section of the recent McMillan Arctic Expedition, Commander Byrd plans to have at Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, in the event that ice prevents the ship from reaching Kings Bay, the flight for the pole will begin at some southerly point.

Cape Morris Jessup, at the extreme northern tip of Greenland, and 400 miles from Kings Bay, will be the first stop. A return trip to bring up supplies will be made before undertaking the second 400-mile lap straight for the pole.

Although the airplane has a 1200-mile cruising radius, Commander Byrd feels that the hazards of the

trip will be minimized by cutting the flight into two short hops. In addition, the craft is able to remain in the air with either of its three engines out of action.

In most of the flights Commander Byrd will be accompanied only by Lloyd Bennett, chief petty officer in the Naval Air Service, and who flew with him while with the McMillan Expedition. George E. Pond and Frederick H. Becker, Naval Reserve lieutenants with much flying experience, are being considered for the third pilot seat.

Fuel and engine problems to be encountered in the low temperatures of the north will be handled by G. O. Noville of the Vacuum Oil Company, while an "ice skipper" and a sledge work expert will be added to the expedition from civil life. The remainder of the Chantier's personnel will come from the reserve list of the Navy, men of from 16 to 20 years' experience being selected.

A second airplane to be in readiness in case of mishap will be packed aboard the Chantier, along with the most modern navigating and natural scientific observation equipment. Gasoline sufficient for 10,000 miles of air flying and food for six months will be taken. A special low wavelength radio set will keep the airplane and ship in communication, and a high wavelength outfit aboard the Chantier will keep the expedition in touch with the world.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

BRITISH CABINET SPLIT ON POLES

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believed to be favoring the French support for Poland's admission, which is seen as a set-off to Germany's admission, and as counterbalancing it. Cables from London show that there is as sharp divergence of view in the British Cabinet, and that final instructions to Sir Austen Chamberlain will not be given until further Cabinet councils have been held.

In the meanwhile it is stated that the entire press, without exception, is opposed to the attitude believed to have been taken up by the British Foreign Minister. It is regarded as contrary to the spirit of the Locarno Pact and as not playing the game toward Germany. The situation is being intently watched by the British people.

Little Entente in Accord With Poland's Demand for Seat on Council

LONDON, March 1 (P)—The British public still is astir over what is to be the attitude of Sir Austen Chamberlain with regard to increasing the membership of the Council of the League of Nations after Germany is elected a member of the League. The interest of Great Britain is acute because of the fact that Germany is opposed to any further new members of the League aside from itself.

Sir Austen is continuing to maintain silence with regard to his purposes when the League Council meets at Geneva, and also as to how far he may have committed himself to the French view on the admission of Poland, Spain, and Brazil to permanent seats on the Council. The opinion prevails that if any understanding has been reached for the enlargement of the Council, Germany should have been apprised of the fact.

There were no developments overnight tending to verify Sir Austen's rumored readiness to resign the Foreign Secretaryship if his views cannot be harmonized with those of his colleagues.

The Daily Mail says he has been invited to address a meeting of the League of Nations' Parliamentary Committee before any announcement is made in the House of Commons, but it is not stated whether he has accepted.

The opinion of a large section of the House is said to be that a debate upon the burning question should be avoided if possible, lest it increase the difficulties of the situation; but the holding of a debate is likely to depend upon the character of the ministerial statement. It is thought that Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, will frame his statement in such a manner as to avert a discussion in the House, as he is thoroughly alive to the delicacy of the situation.

Meanwhile, according to the correspondent of the Daily Express at Prague, the Little Entente, embracing the Balkan nations, has declared its support of Poland's claim to a permanent seat in the council. Dr. Benes, the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, is quoted by the correspondent as saying in an interview: "The world cannot be governed forever by 10 nations. It would be to the general interest to have the Council enlarged to include representatives of every country in the world." He added that he did not mean by this that the Council should have an impossible number of members, but said that in any case it would be advantageous to give permanent representation to Poland, Spain and Brazil.

The same correspondent quotes President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, as saying: "I am entirely in favor of the plan to enlarge the council." The writer represents these declarations as made in behalf of the entire Little Entente, and adds: "They complete the united front of Slav and Latin Europe for extension of the Council against the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic powers of the north."

Dr. Breitscheid's Views By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, March 1.—Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Deputy from Berlin, who is at present in Brussels, gave The Christian Science Monitor representative

tative his opinion on Germany's entry to the League of Nations and Poland's into the Council of the League, saying: "The unexpected claim of Poland, upheld by Paris, has almost compromised the results of the strenuous efforts made by friends of the League in Germany. Those who in Germany agitated against an international reconciliation policy say that Germany has received at least one benefit from the claim of Poland, and that efforts are being made to humiliate her by giving Poland a permanent seat at the same time as Germany." Dr. Breitscheid added that he thought it unwise to postpone the "irritating question."

Women Set Record as Crossing Guards

Service on St. Louis Division of Pennsylvania Is Cited by Company Official

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 1.—Six of the crossing guards who serve on the St. Louis division of the Pennsylvania Railroad are women and all have had perfect records since they began their duties October, 1918. It is revealed here by H. E. Meglins of the railroad. During more than seven years of service not one accident has happened at the crossings these women watch, it is announced by the railroad. All serve on the main line of the St. Louis division, where officials say that "traffic is extremely heavy."

Flowers are the hobbies and the watch-houses show the touch of woman's hands in cleanliness and neatness, both within and outside. Miss Mary and Miss Anna O'Brien, sisters, watch the crossing at Sixteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind., one serving from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. and the other being on duty from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Mrs. Eva B. Jones, crossing watchman at Jewett, Ill., is the daughter of a retired railroad foreman and is earning her own living. Miss Hedwig Loyett, Highland, Ill., watches the crossing at Wall Street, Teutopolis, Ill., keeps a flower garden and the crossing house. Mrs. Mayme Strain is crossing watch at Belleville Road, Collinsville, Ill., and her husband serves eight hours daily, too, at the same crossing.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some rain tonight; Tuesday fair and cold; strong southwest shifting to northwest winds, reaching gale force at times.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably rain tonight; Tuesday fair and cold; strong southwest shifting to northwest winds, reaching gale force at times.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in Maine tonight; colder Tuesday; strong southwest shifting to northwest winds, reaching gale force at times.

Official Temperatures

Wind Temperatures			
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	34	Memphis	50
Atlantic City	38	Montreal	19
Boston	38	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	53
Calgary	26	New York	38
Charleston	40	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	28	Portland, Me.	21
Des Moines	36	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	20	San Francisco	56
Galveston	50	St. Louis	44
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	38
Helena	32	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	32	Tampa	42
Kansas City	38	Washington	42
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:32 p. m.; Tuesday, 12:51 a. m.

Light at all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

PASTES AND FLEXIBLE GLUES

If you use or sell Pastes or Flexible Glues, you need our free price list of "Green Seal" Quality Adhesives. Line includes liquid, semi liquid and concentrated pastes; also putty and book glues. Dealers: Write for samples and our liberal discounts. 112 Emma St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Season of Puckered Brows Opens for Nation's Taxpayers

"Mr. and Mrs." Engage in Bewildered Perusal of Array of Items, and After Diligent Mathematical Effort Find They Are Among Army of "Exempts"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The time has come again for puckered brows and bewildered scrutiny—cross word puzzles have given place to tax returns.

It is the "common people" who are engaged in this lugubrious pastime. The rich, idle or otherwise, pass up the matter of proportioning tax to income to paid experts. Strangely enough, the person who pays \$100 more or less always gets disturbed about matters which are not involved in his problem.

He will be found poring over tax income list arranged for convenience alphabetically. It begins with "baptismal fees." Immediately he begins to abuse the Government. Why, in the name of all that is absurd, should he pay taxes on baptismal fees. After he has expressed himself somewhat violently for a time, his wife ventures, "But you don't."

"No, of course not. Why should I?" defiantly, and passes on. "Bequest, devise or inheritance (profit received through sale of property)." "I haven't had any profit on sale of property." "You have had no devise, bequest or inheritance," comments Amy. "Bet' won't, I guess we'll pass that."

Amey Lends Comment

"Compensation earned abroad," "Why do you bother with that? You haven't been abroad."

"Well, compensation received in the United States," I guess that hits me."

But the taxpayer is intrigued by more spectacular points. He reads, "Compensation received by wife or minor child." Now, that means that if you receive money I pay the tax."

"Of course, and if you had a minor child and it received compensation, you would have to pay on that," asserted Amy pleasantly.

"Gambling (profits from)." That's a fine thing to set down as a legitimate part of taxable income."

"I hope you have nothing taxable under that head," puts in Amy.

Gifts (income from and profit from sale of)." Did we make anything on the sale of our wedding presents?" he asked grinning.

"Illegal transactions (gains from)." he continued reading. "Of all the foolish."

"Why bother about it?" "Jury fees! Huh, as if it isn't bad enough to be stuck with jury duty without being taxed. You will admit, Amy, that I did serve on a jury last year."

"But this is federal jury duty," she pertinently pointed out over his shoulder. "State jury duty is non-taxable, and that is what yours was. Why don't you just figure out how much \$2 times \$65 is?"

"I know to the cipher how much I receive for my valuable services, underpaid as I am. It amounts to \$330 a year."

"Well, isn't the exemption for a married man \$3500?"

But the taxpayer was lost in surprise and indignation over items under the heading non-taxable income. "Alimony!" and "Damages received for alienation of affections or slander. Now why shouldn't they be taxed, I should like to know."

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WOMAN OFFICER MAKING RECORD

Miss Mary D. Bailey Has Leading Part in Chicago's Padlocking Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 1.—Twenty-three more temporary injunctions, restraining owners or proprietors of cafes and other places here from violation of liquor laws, have been issued by Adam C. Cliffe, federal judge, after presentation of evidence by Miss Mary D. Bailey, Assistant United States Attorney here.

This brings the number of temporary injunctions granted here to approximately 400 since this young woman attorney was assigned by E. A. Olson, United States Attorney, to the duty of preparing and presenting cases of prohibition law violations. That detail was last June.

More than 400 permanent injunctions, padlocking for one year as many places here for violation of prohibition restrictions, have been issued by federal judges after presentation of evidence by Miss Bailey. Is Chicago being cleaned? Is there less drinking here than before prohibition? Is progress being made in enforcement of the prohibition law here? These questions were answered by the federal building by reference to this record of nearly 800 buildings, either padlocked for a year or temporarily placed under injunction by court order.

Miss Bailey stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the investigators who provide her with the facts are finding it more and more difficult to obtain evidence.

UNITED ELECTRIC RAILWAYS CO.
PROVIDENCE, March 1.—United Electric Railways Company reported to Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission net of \$72,175 for January, compared with \$73,478 in January, 1919.

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BRITISH BOY AN ASSET TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The provincial Premier, G. H. Ferguson, outlined to the Ontario Legislature negotiations which he had entered into with the British Government which would bring English boys of good family to Canada under Government supervision. The boys will be between the ages of 14 and 17 years. He was of the opinion that the properly trained British boy is the best contribution to the citizenship of Ontario that could be possibly attracted here. The boys will be used for farm work after being placed for some time on a government farm at Guelph, Ont.

RUMANIA REVISES ECONOMIC POLICY

By Special Cable
BUCHAREST, March 1.—Driven by electoral reverses and the country's rising discontent, the Government, in a final attempt to relieve the financial crisis and improve the exchange, has apparently decided to adopt a new economic policy. The old policy for four years has been directed toward a restriction of exports by almost prohibitive taxes to keep down internal living costs. The Supreme Economic Council now recommends an immediate and drastic reduction of export taxes on grain, oil, lumber and live stock.

The Cabinet is expected to approve the recommendation within a few days and it is hoped thereby to make possible the immediate export of large stocks of oil and lumber as well as surplus from last year's grain harvests which is still unexported. An immediate improvement in economic conditions may have a far-reaching effect on the political situation.

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 1.—The Senate, having with quasi-unanimity accepted the finance bill and restored the taxes which the Chamber of Deputies

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Massachusetts Charitable Society, Young's Hotel, 8:15.

Sons of members night at Boston City Club, dinner 6:30.

Meeting of school committee, administration building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Meeting of New England Film Board of Trade, dinner Copley-Plaza, 6.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

MOSLEM SYRIA COURTS INQUIRY

Working of League Mandate Called Exceedingly Unsatisfactory

DAMASCUS, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—During the last six months enough has happened in Syria, and particularly in and near this town to awaken an interest in Moslem Syria and the Jabal Druze that Europe and America have never known before, and one of the results of this interest has been the arrival in Damascus of a crowd of special correspondents.

These special correspondents have possessed all the credentials save one—they have no wide or deep knowledge of the subject on which they are called upon not only to write, but to write in haste. Certainly they do their utmost to tap the best sources of information, certainly they put clearly before their readers what they are able to pick up, yet with all their "fair," they forget sometimes that their messages are read as eagerly and scrutinized as closely here in Syria as at home. And your Syrian, when he sees the situation as the special correspondent sees it, often wishes that the readers of newspapers in America and Europe would ask not only for what is new and interesting, but for what is strictly impartial and true.

Inquiry Asked

Consequently there is a cry here for an inquiry by the League of Nations. We are told that the League intends to set about its task—at Rome. But the view here is that there is only one way, and that is by means of a searching and, as far as may be, secret inquiry on the spot. Searching of course, that will be universally admitted, and secret, because otherwise, many of those who know will feel to tell the truth lest a worse thing happen to them. It is, therefore, felt that the League should find and name competent and patient observers who have the time, the knowledge and the will to collect information and to furnish an impartial and unbiased report. There is matter in abundance for them to deal with.

What is the attitude of Europe, as represented by the League of Nations, toward the Arabic-speaking Moslem world? This is the main question, but it is one that involves many others, baffling indeed—impossible of solution, many will say and fear. Most of them are old. One of them is new. The League of Nations would do much to clear the air if it tackled the whole subject of the mandates afresh.

In theory, the "A" mandates as understood here were devised to afford protection to the Jewish and Christian minorities in the Near East. That some such protection is still needed few residents in these countries would care to deny. Some sort of guarantee is surely needed in lands where a majority of the people still cherish and practice the old maxim, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." But the mandatory system, and particularly as it exists today, is not the only solution. This is proved by the fact that in Egypt the Copts and the Moslems have lived now for some time, if not yet as brothers, still as peaceful fellow-citizens side by side.

Mandate Protects Europeans

The theory is that the mandatory system protects minorities. Yet it has another aim. It also protects the interests of European powers. It is clearly right that they should be protected. But is the mandatory system, as it now stands, the only method? Some who live in these lands go so far as to prophesy that there will be no peace in the Near and Middle East until the mandatory system has been revised.

In the Near and Middle East nationality and religion cannot be easily distinguished. There is a national movement in Syria and elsewhere that counts among its members Moslems, Christians, Druses, and possibly Jews, but for all that the religion question exists, and the two questions of nationality and religion would have to be dealt with both separately and together.

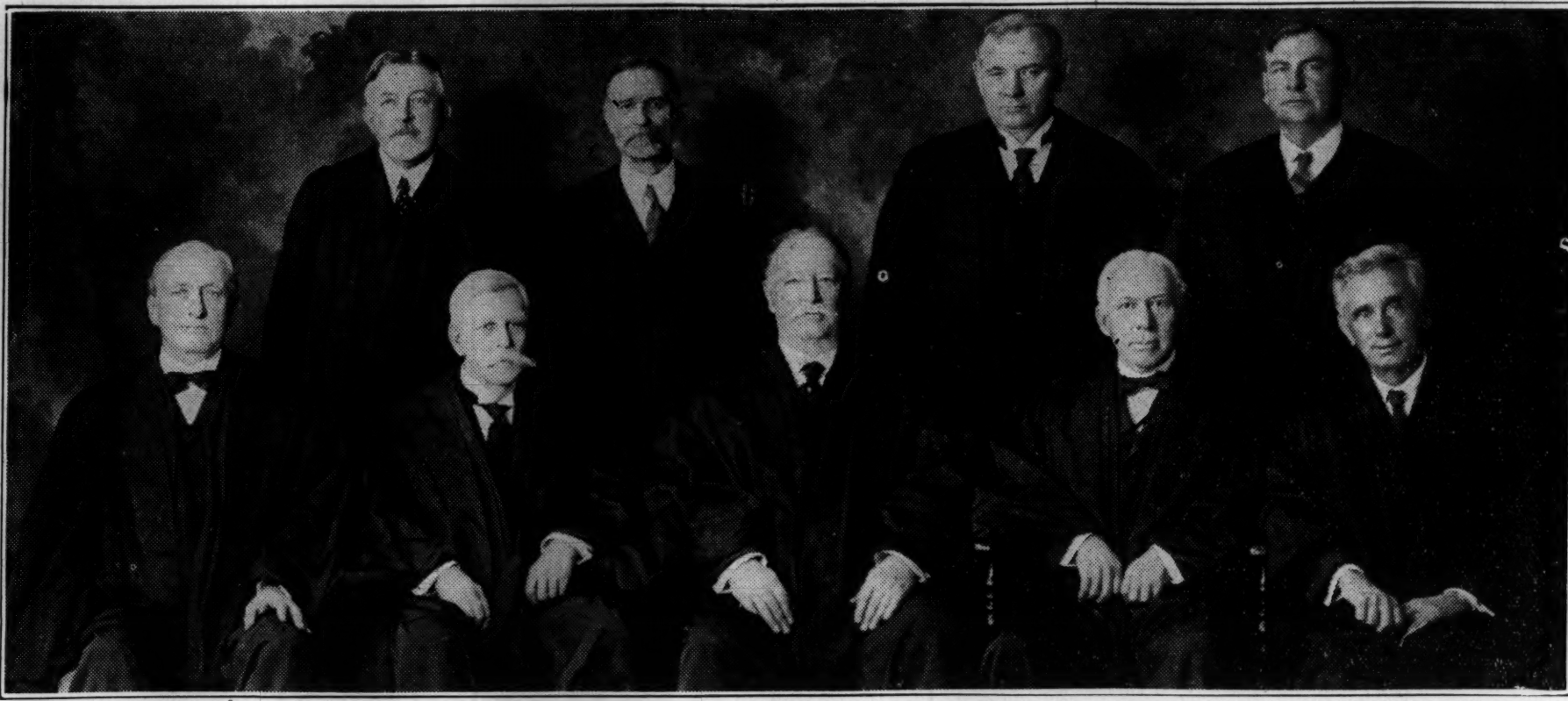
The Christians of Syria and the Lebanon, as a whole, are more advanced intellectually than their Moslem fellow citizens. The Moslems and a Moslem is not necessarily a fanatic—would not be able to state their case unless some at least of the members of the committee of inquiry could speak Arabic, or better still, read and write it. If the committee could do this it would be able to learn and set out what the Sunnite and Shiite Moslems, the various churches of Christians, the Druses, the orthodox Jews (who speak Arabic), and the Zionists (political or otherwise) really feel and think. This would be a lengthy business.

Having lived for nearly 25 years in Arabic-speaking countries, the writer knows that the Moslems as a body—the most sincerely conservative body in the world—are deeply aggrieved. They feel they are not getting fair play. Some, indeed, many of them, are growing desperate, and there is a danger that this despair may one day set the East afire. There is not a shadow of doubt that Henry de Jouvenel fails to inspire confidence among the Moslem population. The rhetoric of his various proclamations is held to be insincere. Yet he gets a "good press" in Europe and America, for he and his friends know how to talk to the special correspondents, and the Syrian Moslems and the Druses do not.

DR. DURKEE ACCEPTS FAMOUS PASTORATE

NEW YORK, March 1 (P)—The Rev. Dr. James Stanley Durkee has announced his resignation as president of Howard University, Washington, and has accepted the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn. Dr. Durkee has been preaching at the church in the place of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who resigned in April, 1924, after 25 years' service as pastor. Dr. Durkee will be the fourth pastor of the church, the first two being Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Lyman Abbott. He will assume his duties on July 1.

Their Interpretation of the Nation's Laws Is Final



Back Row, Left to Right: Justices, Edward Terry Sanford, George Sutherland, Pierce Butler and Harlan Fiske Stone. Front Row, Left to Right: Justices, James Clark McReynolds, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Willis Van Devanter, Louis D. Brandeis.

SUPREME COURT SESSIONS OPENED BY CENTURIES-OLD CRY OF 'OYEZ'

(Continued from Page 1)

Often there may be a dissenting opinion, or several of them, which is important and must be "covered." As there is only one copy of a decision or opinion available, the difficulties are obvious. Newspaper men do not "cover" the Supreme Court except on decision days. Presentation of arguments in the Supreme Court is not news, ordinarily. After the reading of decisions, which take from a few minutes to 30 minutes each, the court adjourns for the day.

After arguments have been presented, and lawyers have submitted printed briefs as supplements to their oral discussions, the justices begin their study of the cases. Practically all the members of the court do this at their homes, where they are provided with every facility in the way of books and references. Weeks, often months, are devoted to the consideration of a single case before the entire court is ready to come to a decision.

Saturday Conferences

Saturday is used by the court for private conference and consultation. Opinions are exchanged on a case and if a vote on the matter shows that the court is united in its decision, Chief Justice Taft will assign one of the justices to prepare a written decision.

The decisions, when ready, are discussed and debated by the members. Frequently they will reopen the entire case and not infrequently opinions have been materially changed from their original form. It often happens that there are sharply dissenting views on decisions, in which case there results a judgment with dissenting opinion. Of late there has been a considerable number of important decisions decided by a five-to-four vote.

This has evoked demands that the power of the court be restricted by various means. One plan would require a unanimous decision or at least a two-thirds majority, another that the power of ruling on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress be forbidden to the court.

"Leak" Disclosed

Some years ago there was much ado about a so-called "leak" of the court's decisions. It was learned that some stock market operators had word at least 24 hours in advance of the announcement of the court's decision. These operators were alleged to have played the market on the information and made several millions of dollars. There was an investigation, and disclosures involved a private secretary of one of the justices. The "leak" resulted in a number of

changes on the court's staff and a radical change in certain procedures of the tribunal, with the result that now the work of the court is considered practically "leak-proof." The court holds sessions for nine

months beginning in October and extending through June. This long period is broken by recesses at different times. Under the law justices are privileged to retire on full salary when they reach the age of

IZVENTIA COMMENTS ON GENEVA ISSUE

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, March 1—Concern is expressed in official circles here over the rumors that the League of Nations Council plans to convene the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva, despite the definite refusal of the Soviet Government to send delegates to Switzerland. Izvestia declares that the Soviet Government cannot consider itself bound by any decisions of a conference in which it did not participate, and further asserts that the Soviet Government will not participate in the main disarmament conference if its participation in the preliminary conference is made impossible.

Asserting that Soviet participation is necessary in the cause of peace, Izvestia declares the nonparticipation of Russia will give an excuse to other powers to refuse to disarm and inevitably transform the disarmament conference into a deal about further armaments.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ARRIVES IN BELFAST

BELFAST, March 1 (P)—Winston Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Belfast today for a three-day visit. He was given an official reception as an honored guest of the capital in which, 14 years ago, when he made his last appearance, he was mobbed by Unionists because of his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

Today Mr. Churchill was warmly welcomed. Today, as in 1912, he was accompanied by his wife. During their present visit, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are the guests of the Premier, Sir James Craig, and Lady Craig.

SUPPORT OF DRY PRESS ADVISED

Chicago Minister Says That World Is Now Facing Its Greatest Moral Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—"The world is facing the greatest moral battle in history," said the Rev. Dr. John Thompson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching with prohibition as a theme in the Chicago Temple. He urged the support of the "forces for righteousness," including the dry newspapers.

"Look them up," he said. "Support newspapers that uphold law and order. Help the great Christian journalism that is helping."

Regarding so-called wet newspapers, Dr. Thompson asserted that the editors of such newspapers are dangerous elements in the community. He classed certain of the forces opposed to prohibition as "apathetic, timid religionists."

"Big business," he said, "is really, with us because prohibition enhances efficiency, gives more faithful workers, fewer mishaps and more happiness."

Dr. Thompson referred to John Wesley, founder of Methodism, as a pioneer in prohibition work.

SAN FRANCISCO PROSPERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (Staff Correspondence)—New money loaned during January, 1926, on San Francisco real estate was nearly \$2,000,000; the total building operations for the first month of the year amounted to \$5,153,504.

A master stroke of journalism— The United States Daily

NO DAILY publication has ever been able to print the complete news of our Government. Not even members of the Cabinet—not even the President himself!—can obtain a survey of each day's happenings in the departments under their direct control!

Despite the remarkable growth of the Government of the United States, with its numberless activities reaching into every community, every business enterprise and every home, nowhere have there been assembled or co-ordinated in any single publication the facts of what actually is being done day by day in Washington. Scattered documents and bulletins from Government offices containing information of inestimable value! Local newspapers covering intensively their particular fields! But nothing that is devoted entirely to the tremendous activities of the U. S. Government!

This startling need has brought forth a great national newspaper

The United States Daily will appear on March 4th. All the facts about the activities in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government will be presented in an excellently printed, sixteen-page newspaper, without editorial page, indeed without opinion, comment or interpretation of any kind.

Directed by David Lawrence, a large staff of reporters will cover every department and bureau of the Government, obtaining an impartial and comprehensive record. The whole newspaper will be indexed by subjects, enabling the reader to turn, without a moment's loss of time, to the exact page and column location of items of specific interest. And the reader may draw his own conclusions. For there will be neither surmise nor supposition, presumption nor forecast—simply an authentic report. Verifying its information at official sources and giving the authority for every item published, The United States Daily will have only one purpose: All the facts—no opinion.

Intelligent opinion must rest on accurate information . . .

Yet where can you read in detail tomorrow what all the committees of Congress did today? Has anyone a handy reference today indexing the details of yesterday's legislative action in the House and Senate of the United States? Where can you procure today an up-to-the-minute report on actions pending before the Supreme Court? There are 30,000 banking institutions vitally concerned in the daily activities of the Federal Reserve Board and

the Treasury Department, but how many can be accurately informed today of what happened there yesterday? Every day the Government bureaus are either issuing regulations interpreting existing laws or deciding important cases affecting your business and personal relationships. Yet has anyone seen in the last few days detailed information of this character from the following major departments?

Treasury Department	Department of State
Department of Commerce	Department of Agriculture
Department of the Interior	Navy Department
War Department	Postoffice Department
Department of Justice	Department of Labor

One of these departments has nineteen important bureaus—all working for you! The Bureau of Standards, for instance, is the greatest experimental laboratory in the world, studying everything from radio to building materials. The Bureau of Animal Industry and of Plant Industry are in turn divided into forty subdivided activities and they are collecting for public use every-day information concerning the production and consumption of American goods at home and abroad. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issues vital facts daily for the farmer, the food distributor and for you as a food consumer.

These are a scattering few of the Government activities. Think of the tremendous wealth of news and information that can be gathered each day! No general newspaper can begin to handle it! It covers too great and varied a field. During the war the Government attempted it with a very small bulletin that had a circulation of 100,000, in spite of its obvious limitations.

The United States Daily

is a paper which at last adequately covers the field. It is a daily report upon the state of the nation tendered to the citizens of the nation!

Start with the first issue!

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Title.....	
Type of Business.....	
City and State.....	

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FRIENDLINESS UNITES CHICAGO OFFICE TENANTS

Building Association Is a Unit in Preventing Trouble

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 1.—The efficacy of arbitrating misunderstandings between business firms and customers is being convincingly proved here by the Republic Merchants' Association.

An adjustment committee of this group of 150 business and professional men and women who conduct 91 retail shops and businesses on the 19 floors of the Republic Building here passes on misunderstandings between tenants and customers. Every one who signs a lease for space in the building is required to agree to abide by the decision of this committee; the association guarantees any purchase made in any shop in the building. It is stated by Mrs. Marion P. Cottle, executive secretary, in an interview.

Merchants of this building are united in a club and friendliness and harmony prevail, Mrs. Cottle said. The association guarantees that any customer of any individual or organization in the building, whether members of the association or not, "shall be fully satisfied that a square deal has been received."

Since establishment of this plan not one tenant of the building has been to court with a case originating in the building, Mrs. Cottle announced. This was the period of 10 years. It is a record about which practically nothing has been said, the association having operated quietly and effectively during the decade.

Few complaints have been received, the secretary stated, because tenants desire to keep public confidence in the small shops and because the complaints would be arbitrated anyway.

Music shops, jewelers, gift stores, milliners, photographers, tailors, household equipment, clothing, beauty parlors, shoe stores, artists, attorneys, advertising offices, publishers, real estate dealers, and many others are in the association and the 150 men and women of these varied occupations have been recently to open an indoor golf course, a restaurant and a club.

They furnish an interesting example of how co-operation promotes good will, it is explained, and they frequently conduct co-operative advertising campaigns, the association purchasing vast amounts of space and distributing it among members.

A committee of the association investigates every applicant for space in the building and, it is said, the property managers invariably are guided by the association's decision as to whether a prospective renter would be a desirable addition. Then the tenant must agree to abide by the code of the association.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB HAS ACTIVE PROGRAM

Viennese Tells of Conditions in Austria

Seeing in the young woman of today in Austria a hopeful sign of progress for society and peace among nations, Mme. Helene Scheu-Ries, Vienna, addressing members of the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall this afternoon, brought an optimistic message from them to the women of the United States.

Tomorrow evening, at the club house, a musical program will be given by Mrs. Robert D. Farrington and Mr. Charles Overlander.

At the legislative luncheon in the clubhouse on Wednesday "Jury Service for Women" will be debated by Mrs. Jennie Leitman Barron, affirmative, and Frank W. Grinnell, negative. Mrs. Barron, a member of the bar, is a recently elected member of the Boston School Committee. Mr. Grinnell, who also belongs to the bar, is a member of the Public School Association.

Morris Gest, Mr. Dantchenko, and Oliver M. Saylor, representatives of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio will be guests at a luncheon on Friday and will speak on "The Theater as an International Force."

MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE BILL UPHELD BY CONSERVATIONISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

up a surrounding area and to enforce therein certain strict provisions as to hunting, it will prevent the Government-owned sanctuaries from becoming "death traps," it was held.

The position of the Biological Survey was presented by Talbot Denmead, acting chief United States game warden. He asserted that there will be difficulty in enforcing the law under the estimated revenue, which officials of the survey have stated will not, during the first two years of its operation, exceed \$200,000 for enforcement purposes, and which he does not believe will ever exceed \$1,000,000 a year. Mr. Denmead told of the difficulty of enforcing the migratory bird treaty act with the present funds, which allow the department to employ only 25 wardens for the entire country. Under the bill, 60 per cent of the revenue derived from sale of licenses will go for the purchase of lands and 40 per cent for enforcement expenses. He issued a warning that "if something is not done soon to increase feeding and breeding areas for migratory fowl, their numbers will be seriously depleted."

William B. Greeley of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, declared that all the sports-

men's associations in the State approve the bill. Judge Lee Miles of the Arkansas State Game Department, said "if this bill is passed by Congress, it is one step further in the protection of migratory birds." Canada, he recalled, has "gone far beyond the United States in protecting wild fowl," and now has 290,000 square miles set aside as bird refuges.

"A sanctuary represents a contract between the public and the wild fowl, that here all birds shall find a home and a safe refuge," Judge Miles declared. "This is not possible under state regulations. Protection of birds is necessarily a federal proposition."

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Surplus Over Legal Supply of Emigrants Piling Up All Over Europe

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WASHINGTON, March 1.—The surplus of applications for visas over the legal quota is so large in most European countries that enormous waiting lists have accumulated, with estimated delays in sight of from one to a dozen years.

In the case of England, the annual quota allotment is 34,007, with a present estimated demand for immigration visas of 50,000. In most other nations the disparity between the quota allotment and the number of applications for visas recorded is even greater. With a quota allotment of 2248, Russians to the number of 43,000 have made application abroad to enter the United States. At the annual rate of 2248 the present registered applicants cannot be entered in less than 15 years, provided all of them continue in their purpose, and thousands of other applications are known to be withheld only because of the congestion.

Poland with quota of only 5932 has got stacked up 75,000 recognized applications, which it would take approximately 12 years to exhaust. Coert du Bois, chief, visa office, United States Department of State, testifies there are another 75,000 Americans waiting to enter there a hope of admittance is so doing.

Pressure exerted on the American quota law by American friends or relatives of would-be immigrants largely explains, it is thought, the score of bills now before the House Committee on Immigration. Practically all of these bills would tend to modify or relax the quota system.

Fifty per cent of the totals of all quotas are divided among relatives who are now American citizens. This feature is said to be causing new interest in American citizenship among the 7,000,000 aliens now in the United States because they see something very specific is to be gained by naturalization.

In Southampton, Eng., steamship companies are supporting 200 or 300 Russian refugees in hotels, who have American visas and passports and everything to qualify them to enter, it is said. The original number was 2000. Germany has a present recorded demand of only 19,000 for visas, against an unissued balance of 22,000 as of Jan. 1, 1926, of 22,000. When business picked up, the demand for visas dropped to almost nothing while in Stuttgart, two large motor factories recently went on part time, and the demand for visas doubled inside of the week.

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF 'EL' INDORSED

Chamber Favors State Plan but Wishes Private Operation Were Feasible

Though supporting the plan of the state Special Legislative Committee, providing for continued public control of the Boston Elevated Railway, the Boston Chamber of Commerce takes the stand that the most desirable policy, if it were feasible, would be to return the property to private control, in a letter sent today to state senators interested in this plan.

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the chamber's special committee, providing for continued public control of the Boston Elevated Railway, spoke for his committee and for the directors of the chamber, in writing to Charles C. Warren, chairman of the State Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Mr. Kirstein asks that the chamber be recorded as in support of the six recommendations for legislative action made by the state special legislative committee, and urge the passage of a bill embodying these recommendations in the present session of the General Court. The letter, in part, follows:

"The underlying question is whether the people of a great and rapidly growing metropolitan district shall be given transportation facilities adequate to meet the needs of its growth and to tend to stimulate, rather than retard, its development."

"The best interest of the city and the community, a continuance of public control, in order to pave the way for obtaining capital and to continue or improve the present grade of service, is the most practicable policy for the Commonwealth to adopt."

"In consideration of all interests involved, the recommendations seem to us to constitute a feasible scheme which would be as satisfactory to the public as anything that can now be devised, and which might be substituted for the plan of the legislative committee, seems best to suit the requirements."

"We believe, however, that if it were feasible, the most desirable policy would be to return the property to private control. Public control ought to be only a temporary expedient as the best method of re-establishing adequate service."

"But we realize that practical obstacles prevent returning the road to private control at the present time. Continuance of public control, in accordance with the plan of the legislative committee, seems best to suit the requirements."

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF 'EL' INDORSED

Chamber Favors State Plan but Wishes Private Operation Were Feasible

Though supporting the plan of the state Special Legislative Committee, providing for continued public control of the Boston Elevated Railway, the Boston Chamber of Commerce takes the stand that the most desirable policy, if it were feasible, would be to return the property to private control, in a letter sent today to state senators interested in this plan.

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the chamber's special committee, providing for continued public control of the Boston Elevated Railway, spoke for his committee and for the directors of the chamber, in writing to Charles C. Warren, chairman of the State Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Mr. Kirstein asks that the chamber be recorded as in support of the six recommendations for legislative action made by the state special legislative committee, and urge the passage of a bill embodying these recommendations in the present session of the General Court. The letter, in part, follows:

"The underlying question is whether the people of a great and rapidly growing metropolitan district shall be given transportation facilities adequate to meet the needs of its growth and to tend to stimulate, rather than retard, its development."

"The best interest of the city and the community, a continuance of public control, in order to pave the way for obtaining capital and to continue or improve the present grade of service, is the most practicable policy for the Commonwealth to adopt."

"In consideration of all interests involved, the recommendations seem to us to constitute a feasible scheme which would be as satisfactory to the public as anything that can now be devised, and which might be substituted for the plan of the legislative committee, seems best to suit the requirements."

ART-IN-INDUSTRY PROGRESS CITED

Bank Paper Discusses Need
—Cleveland Principal
to Address Chamber

Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, principal of the Cleveland School of Art, will address the Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon assembly tomorrow in the interests of the Chamber's campaign to promote art in industry. He will discuss the subject particularly from developments in Massachusetts, and will outline the channels through which he believes art can be further extended.

In connection with the Boston chamber's activities in this field the National Bank of Commerce of New York in its publication, Commerce Weekly, has added the voice of its support to what it characterizes as the reconciliation of art and business.

Changing Industry

"A reconciliation between art and modern industry is under way," it says. "The awakened desire for beauty and the attitude of discrimination on the part of the American consumer are manifested more strongly each year, and must receive increasing consideration in production and merchandising activities."

"Machinery has progressively increased the output of manufactured products and brought more goods within reach of the majority of the population. Standardized ugliness too often has been the reproach of the system of mass production. The art of the future in America must be the art of the machine."

"A return to handwork is impossible because civilization cannot afford to sacrifice the comforts and benefits bestowed by machinery. A new artistic age will arrive when the products of the machine express the highest possible perfection—as universally as hand-made products did in earlier centuries. There is no reason why perfect design may not go hand in hand with multiple production."

Art in Advertising

"The true art of the people is expressed in advertising and motion pictures. There is no more convincing proof of the responsiveness of the American public to artistic stimulus than the progressive raising of standards in pictorial advertising."

"Standardized ugliness is losing its hold. One of the leading merchants of the United States finds that the American consumer is longing for more beauty in what he buys. At present, the retail market is characterized by a craze for novelties which has almost resulted in confusion."

"Retailers complain that there is no longer such a thing as staple trade. Desire for variety is the first move but by no means a complete progress toward artistic selection in design. The multiplicity of styles clearly indicates the uncertainty of taste at present."

NEW PUBLIC GOLF COURSES ADVISED

Motor Camps Also Advocated
by Director of Parks

Establishment of several public golf courses on park property in the Boston metropolitan district, and the setting aside of considerable land for automobile camp sites are urged by Frank G. Hall, director of parks, in his annual report to Davis B. Kenison, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Another important recommendation advises an increase in pay of first-year patrolmen in the park service from \$1540 to \$1650 a year, and it is also urged that captains have allowances for heating their homes, most of which are located in isolated, exposed situations where the heating expense is excessively high for men with small incomes.

Establishment of the golf courses is urged to meet public demand and increased interest in the sport, which Mr. Hall says should be available for those who cannot afford to join country clubs. The present links in Franklin Park are overcrowded, he says.

Discussing the advantages of automobile camp sites, Mr. Hall points out that they might be built readily in the Blue Hills or in the Middlesex Fells Reservation, and would be a great convenience to many visiting motorists. Such facilities are provided in most western cities, he says, and serve to attract a considerable amount of business to merchants of the cities near which they are located.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

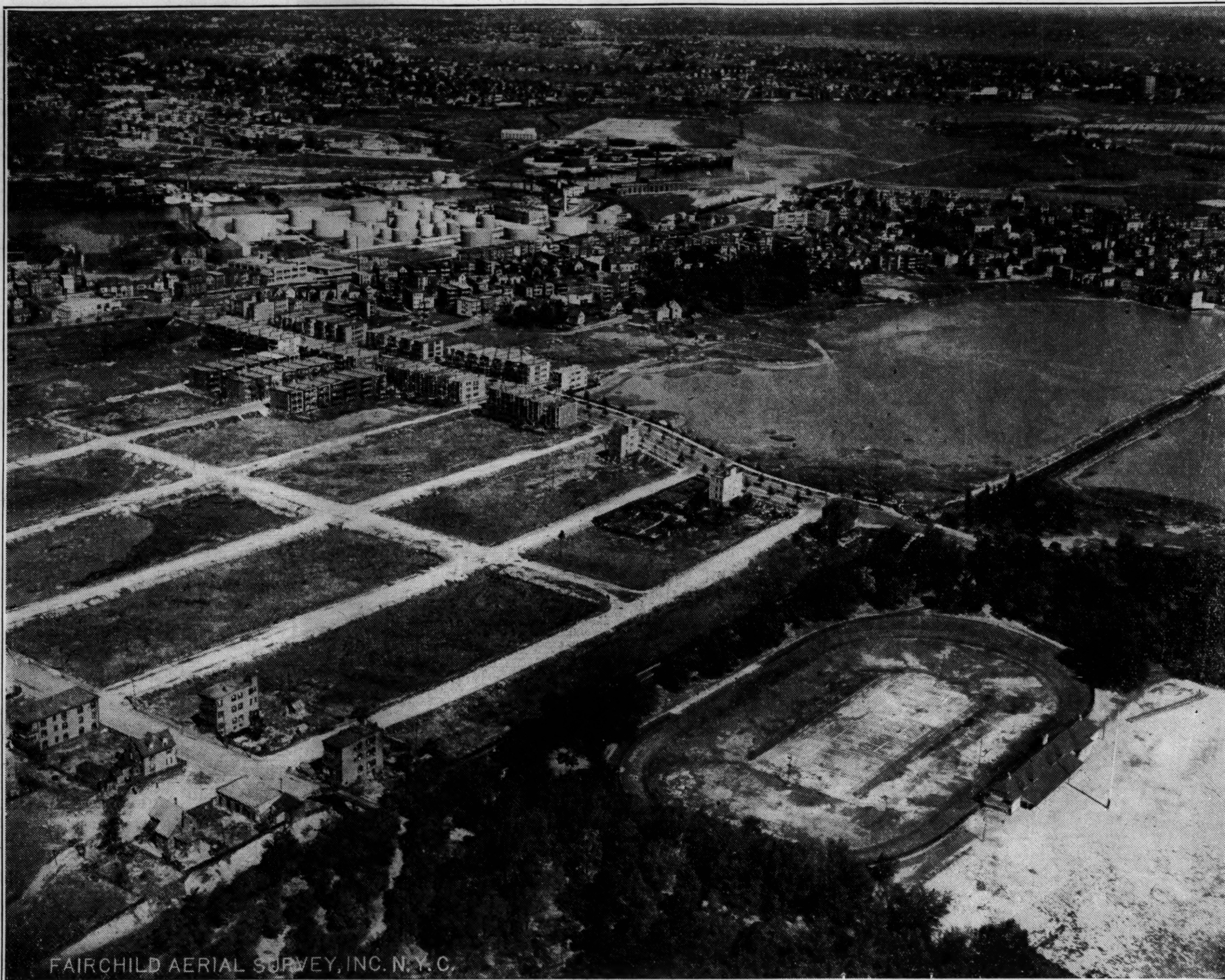
NEW YORK CITY, March 1.—A Christian Science lecture to be given by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., March 1, will be broadcast by Station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, in the church edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street.

LOS ANGELES, March 1. (Staff Correspondence).—A lecture on Christian Science will be broadcast by Station KFI of this city on a wavelength of 467 meters at 12:10 p. m., Pacific standard time, March 2. The lecture will be delivered in Philharmonic Auditorium by Dr. John M. Tuttle, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles.

SCHOOL BUILDING ACCEPTED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1. (Special).—The new Samuel Bowles School, recently completed at a cost of between \$135,000 and \$140,000, has been formally accepted by the city. It is planned to have the building ready for occupancy at the opening of the spring term in April.

Checkerboard Effect of East Boston's Made-Land Not Much Like the "Cow Paths" of Older Boston



FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEY, INC., N. Y. C.

© Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

One of Boston's many sections of land that have been reclaimed from tidalwater is shown in the accompanying aerial view of the northern part of East Boston and Chelsea.

The rows of parallel streets are on filled land. Bounding these streets in the center of the picture is Neptune Road, a spacious boulevard lined with trees. The street bounding the lower left of this section is Prescott Street.

Crossing Neptune Road just above the large oval is the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, known to all Bostonians as the "Narrow Gauge." A unique feature of this railroad, beside its diminutive one, is the fact that its fare rate is on the same basis as that of the electric lines, one ride costing a dime regardless of the distance traveled within one traversal of its circuit. It fills a great need in this section, and receives practically all of its support from daily commuters from East Boston and beyond.

At the upper left may be seen a large group of gray oil tanks belonging to the Standard Oil Company, and just above them on the right a smaller group of black tanks belonging to another company in Chelsea. A steamer is just putting out from Chelsea Creek at this point, doubtless with a cargo of oil for some foreign port.

Separating East Boston from Chelsea at the top of the picture is Chelsea Creek, which, with Mystic River and Boston Harbor, makes East Boston an island. The body of water on the right crossed by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad is a part of Boston Harbor.

In the lower right of the picture is shown a part of the World War Memorial Park. The oval is formed by the running track of the Men's Gymnasium Ground, with tennis courts in the center and gymnasium on the right. This park was acquired by the city in 1912, from which time until about 1918 it was known as Wood Island Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1. (Special).—The municipal budget, calling for appropriations totaling \$9,728,310, will be submitted to the City Council tonight, by Mayor Fordis C. Parker. Of the year's budget, \$2,500,000 is allotted the city schools, \$200,000 each for Commerce High School and Central High School. Highway work will claim \$375,000. A survey of the figures showed that more than half of the estimated \$10,000,000 which it is proposed to spend will be invested almost entirely for the benefit of the coming generation.

LIMITED SHEEP PRIZES URGED
LEWISTON, Me., March 1. (Special).—Twenty-two representative Maine sheep breeders have petitioned the principal fair associations in this State to limit the sheep prizes at the annual fairs to a few of the more popular breeds and to eliminate third and fourth prizes, confining the awards to the first and second best flocks.

LYNN POSTMASTER NAMED
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. (AP).—Postmasters nominated today included Charles A. Robinson, Portland, Me.; Harlan S. Cummings, Lynn, Mass.

Setting of Romance and Artistry Surrounds Sales in Big Stores

Combining Marts of World for Unusual Goods and
Enthusiasm of Managers and Clerks Involved in
Organization of These Largely Attended Events

If, instead of chanting the amusing jingle about little girls being made of sugar and spice and all things nice, that jingle is varied with "What are department store sales made of?" the answer may not perhaps be recited as compactly but a wealth of unsuspected fact may be discovered. It will certainly include rich leaves of the adventure and romance through which store buyers pass who comb the seven seas and all the lands between, time and again, in order that they may pile upon their counters, or set upon the floors of their departments those curiously enticing items which have only to be hinted at, touched with the suggestion, as with a fairy wand, of "sale" in order to become irresistible to the buying public.

As is well known the sale may be of, figuratively, pianos or of knitting needles. The gallery is apt to be quite as large for the pianos as for the knitting needles. A New York store recently placed a full-size airplane on sale on its main floor and a vast crowd surged to the spot promptly at the hour the store opened. It may be a sale of shoes or of aluminum preserving kettles, of dress material, remnants from a smart Atlantic City shop.

From Chinese Bazaar
Or perhaps it is a consignment of bolts of shimmering damask so lately brought from a native Chinese bazaar as to hold, undiminished, the odor of incense burning in an ancient silver censer. Or a rug merchant in Arabia, having missed his shipment by one boat, may send it by the next to a purchaser in Boston instead of the original consignee in St. Louis, glad to accept two-thirds of his original price which the St. Louis merchant declined to pay when he discovered his consignment would be a month later than he anticipated in arriving.

Stores have a variety of reasons for holding sales. They are not always prompted solely by a desire to increase mere revenues. A store executive will tell you, for instance, that one effect of the periodic sales is the life it gives the interest and enthusiasm of his sales force. Sales generally carry with them the holiday mood. Sales people like to know they are sharing in giving the public an occasional value a little better than that dictated by the ordinary standards of fair dealing. Some times stores deliberately write off their books the cost to them of a sale because they are content, in that instance, to have the incident give them a return of good will.

In time all good will can be depended on to pay its dividends of monetary return. Every store executive realizes that a store can no more successfully continue without good will than it can continue without financial profit. It will, therefore, take an occasional loss to offset a gain of \$7.50. Two days' notice

given in the papers of the approaching event. Alas! the buyer, having O. K'd the advertising copy, folds hands peacefully, because knowing that two hours after the store's opening on the day of the sale discerning value-seekers will have taken every one of what looked as if they would resemble the saleable white elephants. Quick turnover. No harm in having a warm winter once in a while. . . .

Ever-Changing Clientele
The average maintenance of the clientele of a babies' shoe department is two years. Then, practically en masse, that clientele which served nicely and continuously to clear the stocks, thus making the department pay its quota and the satisfactory "little more for good measure" moves to the next order department. The incoming clientele of such a department never quite keeps pace with the outgoing clientele.

Rare Editions of Americana
Are Added to Library at Yale
University Receives Gift of Biography of Signers of Declaration of Independence and Journal of the Federal Convention of 1787

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1. (Special).—A rare and valuable addition to the Americana of the Yale University Library has been made by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness of New York City, in her gift to Yale of a complete set of John Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," and of a copy, in Madison's hand, of the "Journal, Acts, and Proceedings of the Federal Convention of 1787," which formed the Constitution of the United States.

"A letter or document signed by any of the 56 immortals who signed the Declaration finds a ready sale to collectors of Americana, but a complete set is practically impossible to secure," said Andrew Keogh, university librarian. "The Yale set is not only complete, but the letters and documents are all perfect and in a marvelous state of preservation. Madison's 'Journal' is also of great interest for its personal association."

Another rare addition to Yale Americana, the Note Book or Account Book of Nathan Hale (Yale 1773), was made by Mrs. Harkness a short time ago.

Biography of the Signers
The set of John Sanderson's Biography of the Signers is a copy revised by Conrad and Brotherhead, and published in Philadelphia in 1865," said Mr. Keogh. "It has been extended to three handsomely bound folio volumes by the insertion of more than 600 portraits, views, autograph letters and other appropriate material such as an original broadside of the Declaration of Independence, the fifth Thanksgiving Proclamation, and the Address of the Twelve United Colonies to the people of Ireland."

Plenty of Piano Sales
Pianos are strange material for sales, but there are plenty of piano sales. Sometimes it is after an opera troupe has left town, leaving behind it several dozen pianos, taken from stock, used carefully, but practically ceaselessly, for two weeks or a month, and the lot, having thus the additional glamour of having responded to the marvelous touch and tones of a Garden or a Gigli or a Gabriellotti or a Mason or Chailien, and moreover, priced at what is well known to be a reduction of original value, are quickly turned over after a careful tuning and polishing.

Of course some imperceptible bloom has been rubbed from their brand-newness by having been used, but when the bloom has been lightly rubbed off by a member of the Metropolitan, what nonsense to think of minding.

It goes. The one word "Sale" is like the cabalistic jargon of genii in Aladdin's time. If it applies to galoshes it lends them wings. If it applies to saucapans it bestows upon them the likelihood of acquitting themselves of their obligations in a manner to please Lucullus. If it applies to strips of velvet and lace it makes them into the embroideries and sumptuous trappings of medieval pageantry.

Alas! in Wonderland never saw anything through the Looking Glass, any more fascinating than today's man, woman or child is able to see through that magic door over which is blazoned "Sale."

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B. U. SCHEDULES INAUGURATION

Educators From More Than
100 Colleges Expected
at May 15 Ceremony

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, new president of Boston University, will be inaugurated on Saturday, May 15, the trustees' committee in charge of arrangements announced today. He will be the fourth president of the university. A feature will be the new president's inaugural address, in which he is expected to make a number of important announcements. He will then outline for the first time his policies and hopes for the university.

The inauguration will come just at the end of the academic year, and a month before the university commencement day, which will be on June 14. The holding of the inauguration in connection with the commencement program, although at first considered, was not found feasible.

The exercises themselves will be held in the morning at Symphony Hall, with the trustees, deans, faculties and the visiting educators in academic costume marching into the hall from Horticultural Hall across the street. At noon Horticultural Hall will be the scene of a luncheon in honor of the new president, at which the distinguished guests will be present.

In the evening a dinner, attended by numerous dignitaries, will be held at Hotel Somerset, according to present plans. More than 100 university and college presidents will be invited to the ceremonies. Each institution will be invited to send an additional delegate as well.

YALE DEPARTMENT CHANGES ITS NAME

"Industrial Engineering" for
Course Started in 1920

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1. (Special).—The Department of Administrative Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University will henceforth be known as the Department of Industrial Engineering by vote of the Yale Corporation. It was announced today.

"At the time the department was established in 1920, in response to a widespread demand of industrialists, there were few courses of a similar nature in other universities and no generally accepted title," said Prof. Hudson Bridge Hastings. "Since that time, however, there has been a marked tendency toward the adoption of the title of Industrial Engineering and it was the one recommended by a meeting of those interested in this field of education at the annual convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education this year."

From its start, according to Professor Hastings, the course has aroused an increasing amount of interest at Yale on the part of both students and alumni, and the present enrollment of 191 in the three upper classes makes it the largest course in the Sheffield Scientific School.

It was also announced today that Adolph B. Benson, Ph. D., assistant professor of German and Scandinavian, and Samuel B. Hemingway, Ph. D., assistant professor of English, at Yale University, have been appointed associate professors of German and English, respectively.

NATIONAL EGG DAY PROCLAMATION ISSUED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1. (AP).—Poultry producers and allied industries throughout the United States are asked, in a proclamation issued by the National Poultry Council through President Harry R. Lewis of East Greenwich, R. I., who has designated May 1 as National Egg Day, to "unite in a national program to pay homage to the American hen."

The day will be observed in the various states as the several state committees may see fit. The program will stress the "great distinction, peculiar merit and usefulness in the diet of our people" of the egg as well as the importance of the poultry industry, the fifth largest American agricultural pursuit in the annual value of its product and the largest in number of persons actively engaged. The value of products produced by the American hen is estimated to be approximately \$1,250,000,000 yearly.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICIAL TO SPEAK

Edward McKernon, superintendent of the eastern division of the Associated Press, will address the freshman class at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Thursday at 4 o'clock. Mr. McKernon will discuss the system of a news gathering organization and the problems of the modern newspaper. He will be the guest of the Faculty Club at a luncheon in Walker Memorial on the day of his address.

43 ACRES OF WOODLAND BOUGHT BY HENRY FORD

MARLBORO, Mass., March 1. (AP).—That Henry Ford has purchased 42 acres of woodland adjoining his Wayside Inn property in Marlboro not far from the Sudbury town line became known last night. Christian Hanson, owner of the land, said he had made an agreement with Mr. Ford's representatives, and the sale would be completed sometime today, when deeds would be filed at the registry in Cambridge.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL TO MEET IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., March 1. (Special).—The next meeting of the New England Council, the auxiliary body formed to carry out the purposes and program of the New England conference, held in Worcester last fall, will be held at the Falmouth Hotel here on Friday, March 26. The 12 Maine members will meet in this city tomorrow to make final plans for the council session.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY EXPANDS BOND DEPARTMENT

Establishes Old Colony Corporation Under Same Management—Will Extend Operations to Other States—Securities Distribution Steadily Growing

Changing its business title to the Old Colony Corporation, the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Company, a field in which the firm has become one of the acknowledged leaders, meets the investing public in its new form today.

The step is an important one in the history of an institution which, in less than a quarter century, has come to occupy a position in the front rank of distributors of high-grade securities throughout New England and other eastern states.

The change from the bond department to the Old Colony Corporation comes as an inevitable move resulting from a gradual outgrowth of the organization as it existed and will permit the field of active operation to be extended to other states as well as throughout New England.

The bond department, to which the corporation succeeds, was started nearly 25 years ago, with the sale of securities on a small scale. For some time the entire department consisted of but one clerk.

At first the business advanced slowly and was largely restricted to offerings of short-term corporation paper, trade acceptances, and municipal notes. It was not until 1914 that a serious attempt was made to engage in the purchase and sale of high-grade securities on a larger scale.

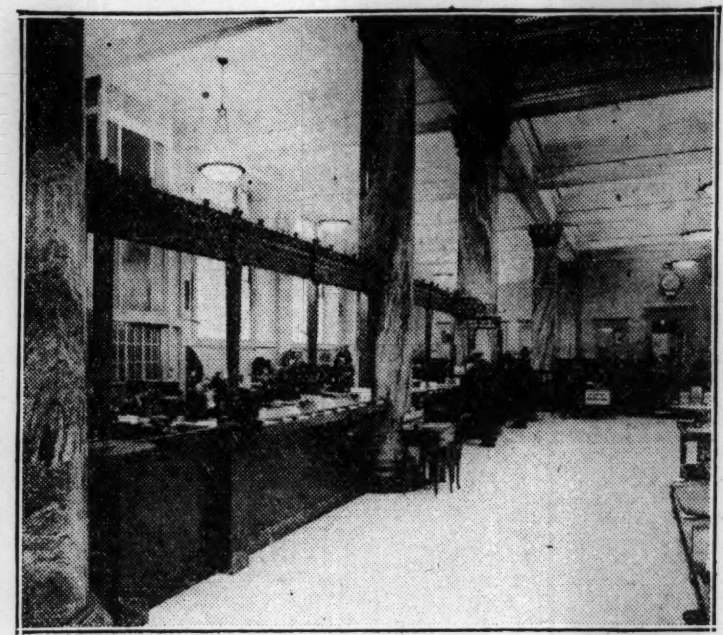
The more rapid growth in the business has occurred during the past dozen or so years, including a period when all efforts were turned to the placing of the Liberty Loans that came at the time of the World War of 1917.

The Old Colony Corporation, incorporated in Massachusetts, will conduct a general investment banking business, specializing in the wholesale and retail distribution of securities. For some time the bond department of the Old Colony Trust

Company has been prominently identified with the financing of power and light companies.

The new corporation will occupy, in the main offices at 17 Court Street, quarters on the left side of the spacious ground floor and on the balcony. The clerical force will be

Old Colony Securities Office



located on the fifth and sixth floor of the new building which now runs through to Cornhill.

Other offices of the corporation will be provided in the various branches at 52 Temple Place, 222 Broadway Street, and 167 Summer

Street. A new office is nearing completion at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues.

New and larger offices have recently been opened at 38 Exchange Place, New York, and in Hartford, Conn.

The trading department, a vital factor in any investment house, is managed by men of long experience in that type of work, and is equipped with a modern automatic switchboard which has few, if any, equals in the United States.

The control of the Old Colony Corporation will be under the management and supervision of the directors of the Old Colony Trust Company and the following directors of the new corporation: Francis R. Hart, Philip Stockton, T. Jefferson Win- gler, Edwin R. Marshall, and F. Win-

chester Denio. The executive officers will be Philip Stockton, president; Edwin R. Marshall, executive vice-

president; Benjamin W. Gurnsey and Frederic S. Battershall, vice-

presidents; and Wilbur W. Higgins, treasurer.

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Clamor of Wets Proves Law's Enforcement, Is Johnson View

Famous International Leader Against Alcoholism
Resists Move for Wines and Beer, Citing Their
Disastrous Record in World History

"All this hullabaloo of the wets for a modification of the prohibition law, all this tom-tom beating and attack on the Anti-Saloon League, is not because prohibition is a failure, but because it is being enforced," said William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, representative of the World League Against Alcoholism, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before he left Boston to fill engagements in Maine.

Since 1919, Mr. Johnson has become an international figure in the cause of prohibition; has viewed the subject in its largest aspect, and his travels to all parts of the world, even to some of the most obscure places, have shown him, he said, that there is a general feeling that the industrial and financial prowess of the United States is associated in some way or other with the prohibition movement. He finds that the world is looking at the United States in a most critical way to see how it will react under the attacks of those who are seeking to tear down the law.

Has Addressed Thousands
Mr. Johnson has spoken to thousands in many lands—Turkey, Zanzibar, South Africa, India, Japan and other places of the most widely diversified sentiment and customs, and to all he takes the message that prohibition in America is a success. His unflinching good nature and his rugged characteristics have given him a certain forcefulness which has instant appeal.

The name "Pussyfoot," given him as a term of opprobrium, he adroitly turned to purposes of exploitation and has capitalized it to the promotion of his work. The irate saloon-keeper of Haskell, Okla., who applied it when Mr. Johnson was a Government agent years ago, did not know he was contributing to the making of an intimately interesting crusader.

The background of the man, for the work in which he is engaged, seems to fit him admirably. He has been school-teacher, newspaper editor, politician; is a student of sociology, a writer on criminal law, an attorney and in the three years

OLD TREMONT ROW NOW A MEMORY

Other Scollay Square Changes
Announced

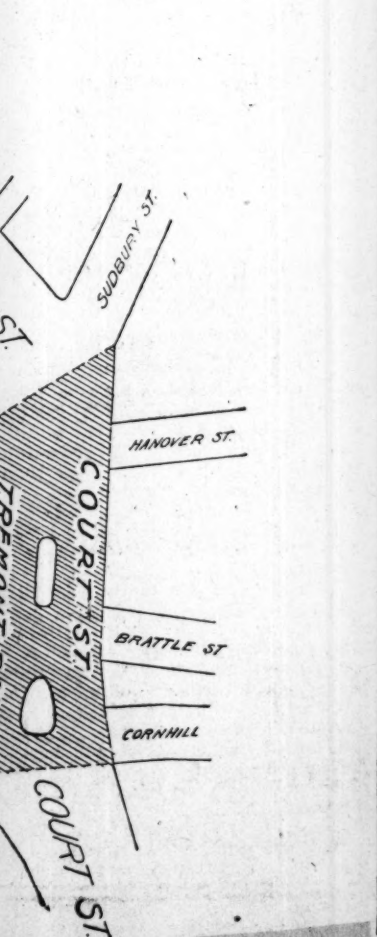
Following approval by Mayor Nichols of the Street Commission's order covering some definite changes in the naming and extent of streets in and about Scollay Square, the changes went into effect today.

Court Street has been shortened to about one-third of its original length, the part retained being that between Washington Street and Tremont Street. Scollay Square will hereafter have its own official numbers designated under that name. The historic name "Tremont Row," which has always designated the west side of Scollay Square, will be done away with entirely, and with the Court Street designation gone from the other side of the square, both sides of that section between Cornhill and Sudbury Streets will be known as Scollay Square.

The section of Court Street between Sudbury Street and Bowdoin Street, which with the newly widened section of that street provides a single wide thoroughfare under one name direct from Scollay Square to the Charles River.

The question of changes in this section was brought up last year when the proponents of the present plan suggested the extension of the name of State Street. The chief proponents were A. C. Ratschky, president of the United States Trust Company, and John C. Kiley, real estate man who originally opposed the plan. Some opposition was received from business men in the part of Court Street which is being changed to Cambridge Street on the grounds that the new name would injure their trades because it was not a well-known business name, but the supporters of the plan claimed that the new widening of the street would be much to their advantage.

The New Scollay Square



as chief special officer in the United States Indian Service, he got 4400 convictions for violation of the liquor law. He has a large capacity for understanding and seeing the viewpoint of the other fellow but, he said, he is forced often to view with impatience the attitude of the wet element in its effort to break down the Volstead law.

Progress of Enforcement
"They don't seem to have much sense," he said. "Their arguments indicate that they have short memories. But I don't believe they have forgotten what has happened in six years. It's because they have remembered. They know that the progress of prohibition enforcement, even with all its limitations, has been so great that if they wait longer to strike they will be laughed down. The people of this country, especially the women, realize the value of prohibition. They would as soon go back to slavery as to let the law down. No one has any reason to be discouraged except the bootleggers. For three years the federal courts have been convicting more than 300 violators a month. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get liquor and naturally the bootleggers and their customers are doing the squealing. They are being chased through alleys and the highways by the police, the prosecuting attorneys, and also by the grafters. Their business is becoming less profitable and more hazardous. The protest against prohibition is not coming from a lawful element or from an honest and patriotic desire, but from those who are being driven from pursuit and who want anything that will take the pack of the law off their trail."

Light wines and beer, Mr. Johnson said, is not an opening wedge to prohibition's repeal, it is almost a complete return to the old days. He said that before the Eighteenth Amendment, wines and beer constituted 93 per cent of the alcoholic consumption.

Interference Led to Prohibition
"As a matter of fact," he added, "it was the drunkenness and debauchery of wines and beer that led America to prohibition, and the demand for new commodities, such as the prohibition question, means bringing back 93 per cent of the whole booze business. If we are to have wines and beer, why not throw down all restriction as before and have the other 7 per cent?"

"Until the eleventh century, distilled liquors were unknown. It wasn't whisky against which the ancient Hebrew prophets preached; it was wines and beer. It was wines and beer that made a drunkard of Alexander the Great; it was wines and beer that turned the feast of Belshazzar into a drunken orgy; it was wines and beer that helped to debauch Rome and yet we are told that the United States can settle the prohibition question by permitting the use of wines and beer. To say that wines and beer are not intoxicating is like saying black is white. The law books give page after page of decisions that they are intoxicating and any court will take judicial cognizance of this fact."

Mr. Johnson said that the Empringham report, which stated that the Episcopal Church Temperance Society favored modification of the Volstead law, had reacted in a very solid and unhesitating manner in favor of the dry law. Dr. Empringham, he said, "has done the finest imaginable thing for us."

Church Rallies to Law
"It has stirred up the whole Episcopal church and made it come out and state its position on the prohibition law. It has caused the titular head of the church to declare that the Empringham organization is not an official connection, and that its pronouncements are in no measure an expression of the church. Now, the Episcopal church stands as a result of this we are getting more support, financially as well as morally."

"Here is a singular thing about the churches and prohibition: There were 50,000 churches that united with the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition movement. If prohibition is a failure and if the Anti-Saloon League is a failure, certainly some of these churches would have found it out, but they stand today as solidly as before."

"We are making our fight now, not because we want to, but because we've got to. As soon as the wets stop, we'll stop. We are fighting with facts, with figures, with results. They are fighting with noise and confusion. You can't repeal the Volstead Act by paying the air and beating the tom-toms."

"The opponents of prohibition have been yelling for a referendum. We've had three since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment—three congresses have been elected, and each one was drier than the one before. Every time the wets demand a wet Congress they get a dry one. Today we have the driest President, the driest Vice-President and the driest Supreme Court we've ever had."

Conditions Greatly Bettered
"I don't mean to give the impression that the law is being adequately enforced. It is a colossal piece of legislation and it can't be made effective in a few years, but conditions are so much better than in the saloon days that there is no comparison that describes the change."

"There were 10,000 saloons in New York. There were 300 institutions for inebriates in various parts of the country, but they had to go out of business because there were no more patients. They tell us that automobiles are bringing loads of liquor across the borders. In the old days it moved freely in train loads. Why, a pint of whisky causes more excitement today than a barrel did before prohibition."

"Compared to the old days, New York is like a Sunday school. There were open violations under the license law; keeping open all night, all day Sunday, gambling and debauchery in its worst form. And that has only been six years or more ago. Can it be that the wets have forgotten what the old days of the saloon meant?"

"If one-half of the stories were true about the ineffectiveness of prohibition, I'd flop over to the wet side and fight it. But I do know that prohibition does decrease crime and drunkenness, and that's the reason I'm fighting for it."

TWO WOMEN WILL GO ON NEXT MACMILLAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Explorer to Leave in June
for Three Months' Search
for Norse Relics

WISCASSET, Me., March 1 (AP)—Two women will brave the Arctic waste when Commander Donald B. MacMillan heads his next expedition into the frozen North. They are Mrs. Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and Miss Maude Fisher of New York.

Commander MacMillan's objective on this voyage which is to start in June and last three months, is to search for Norse relics in Labrador, Greenland and Iceland.

Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence will accompany the explorer on an auxiliary schooner now being built at Thomaston, and Mrs. Metcalf will go with her husband, Miss Fisher, a cousin of Mr. Metcalf, plans to make the voyage as companion for Mrs. Metcalf.

The new vessel will measure 80 feet overall and will be similar in construction to MacMillan's schooner Bowdoin, which has weathered several trips into Arctic waters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (AP)—Mrs. Rowe B. Metcalf of this city, who with Miss Maude Fisher of New York will accompany the next MacMillan expedition to the Arctic in June, aboard Mr. Metcalf's schooner yacht Sachem, said today that possibly Miss Marian Smith of Wiscasset, Me., will also make the voyage.

"Miss Smith is now in Trinidad," said Mrs. Metcalf, "but expects to return in time for the embarkation. Her brother, Emerson Smith, of Wiscasset, a naturalist, may also accompany us."

OXFORD MAN NAMED FOR POETRY CHAIR

Dr. Gilbert Murray to Teach
at Harvard Next Autumn

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, England, world-famous classicist and man of letters, will teach at Harvard next September as the first incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry, established last year through the gift of C. C. Stillman, Harvard '98, of New York.

The chair is said to be the only one of its kind in America and differs from Oxford's Chair of Poetry in its provision for the appointment from year to year of new incumbents. Mr. Stillman's unique gift, which a Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, characterizes as "magnificent" in conception and plan, stipulates that the term poetry shall be interpreted in the broadest sense, including, together with poetic expression in language, music, and the fine arts, such as painting, sculpture, and architecture. Dr. Lowell, in commenting upon the Charles Eliot Norton Chair, said further: "It helps the struggle of years to place college emphasis on intellectual culture."

Professor Murray, who is chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Union, will be in residence at Harvard from the beginning of the next academic year (September, 1926) until Christmas, 1926. He will give eight or nine formal lectures on the classical tradition in poetry, and has expressed his desire and willingness to help in carrying out the purpose of the gift by such tutoring and informal conversations with students as may be thought desirable.

DAYTON-BOSTON FLIGHT
IN 5 HOURS 50 MINUTES

Averaging more than 120 miles an hour on a non-stop airplane flight from Dayton, O., to Boston, Lieut. Lyman P. Whitten and Bradley Jones, navigation engineers, arrived at the Boston airport yesterday in the record time of 5 hours and 50 minutes, covering a distance of 725 miles. The flight was conducted for experimental purposes.

The airmen took off from McCook Field, with 155 gallons of petrol aboard their De Havilland observation machine and flew a course to cross the Alleghany Mountains north of Pittsburgh. They crossed the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., thence to Boston by way of Springfield. Upon arrival at 15 gallons of fuel had been consumed. A supply, ordinarily sufficient for seven hours of sustained flying, was taken aboard, but the pilot was forced to seek a high altitude because of adverse head winds.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB AT WELLESLEY MEETS

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 1 (Special)—Mrs. Francis Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson, spoke this afternoon at a meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club at Agora House, Wellesley College. Mrs. Sayre, whose visit has been arranged by Prof. Sophie Chantant Hart, chairman of the department of English Composition, discussed "The League of Nations," and after the address answered questions on Islam, and other subjects. Mrs. Sayre's husband, who was political advisor to the King, The Cosmopolitan Club includes representatives from France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, China, Japan, Ireland, India and America.

HONORS EX-GOVERNOR GUILD
Governor Fuller issued the following announcement today: In consideration of the public service of Curtis Guild Jr., formerly Governor, and his intimate connection with the military forces of the State and Nation, I prescribe that the Wakefield Rifle Range shall be known as "Camp Curtis Guild."

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CHANGES ASKED BY COMMERCE CHAMBER

Merchants Also Ask for Appointment of Crime Commission and More Active Police Co-operation

Recommendations for more active police co-operation and for changes in the criminal procedure are made by the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Regarded as most important is the appointment of a commission by the Legislature to study the situation.

The report goes into all phases of the situation in Massachusetts including judicial and urges better administration rather than more drastic measures and additional laws. The recommendations which have been approved by the executive committee and the board of directors of the chamber are as follows:

"1. That the chamber strongly support a commission on crime which shall investigate the causes of the crime situation in Massachusetts and shall suggest changes to improve the administration of the criminal law."

"2. That the chamber recommend to the commission on crime the advantages of a citizens' association on criminal administration to secure efficient administration of justice."

"3. That the chamber urge a more active co-operation among the police forces in the Metropolitan District and that it suggest that the question of a metropolitan police force be referred to the Commission on Crime."

"4. That the chamber suggest that the Judicial Council be asked by the Legislature to give its opinion on the various proposals affecting criminal procedure."

"5. That the committee be authorized to support the following proposals, approved by the Judicial Council: Permanent authorization of the use of District Court justices in the Superior Court to sit with juries in cases of misdemeanor as under the present arrangement; speedier handling for bills of exception, permission for the waiver of jury trial by accused persons."

"6. That the committee be authorized to disapprove of the other proposals on criminal procedure before the Legislature, at least until a very careful examination and report has been made on each by the Judicial Council."

"The whole problem of crime and the treatment of criminals is one which continuously confronts society," the report maintains. "At times the problem becomes more acute and

CRIME-CONTROL PROPOSALS COME

(Continued from Page 1)

today issues a discussion of the situation, in which its directors advise the formation of a crime commission to study the situation, and the organization of a citizens' bureau to place college emphasis on intellectual culture."

The chamber has not been heard previously in the discussion, and since it represents an important business group, it is likely to be given an attentive ear by the Judiciary Committee. In particular its recommendation urging a permanent organization will receive attention. Its attitude is bound to attract considerable popular support.

Aside from the reports listed above, all of which are long and exhaustive, 40 specific bills will come before the committee, which will hold hearings in the afternoon, afternoon, and evening, until it has finished its docket. The bills in the main involve details, and the committee will probably exercise considerable co-ordinating work in its final recommendations.

Mr. Goodwin's Bills
Among the bills before the committee are 11 introduced at the request of Frank A. Goodwin. He will wage a strenuous fight for his particular measures, and the great public interest which has aroused already, he expects to exert a considerable political influence.

Yesterday in the Old South Forum the registrar gave notice that he would carry the campaign for his bills to all parts of the State, and that he would also call on all organizations. It is the consensus of political judgment that Mr. Goodwin holds a powerful position in the present situation, and from the public point of view he is certainly regarded as a key figure.

Many individuals will be expected to appear before the committee, among them distinguished jurists, professors of jurisprudence, prosecuting officials, practicing lawyers, and private citizens. Their views will be taken into consideration, and will have an important part in the final recommendations of the committee.

"What Will Come of It All?"
"What will come of it all?" is a question frequently asked. On Beacon Hill the majority of opinion inclines strongly toward the view that an investigational commission will be formed. There will probably be as members legislators, officials, lawyers, and private citizens. They will be able to study at greater length and more carefully all the evidence which will inundate the Judiciary Committee this week. Certainly a more careful conclusion should be formed by such a body, and at the next legislative session the stage should be set for actual legislation.

After the committee has made its recommendations, the matter must come up for debate in the House and Senate, and there political alignments should prove interesting. The Democratic majority is awaiting eagerly any opportunity to embarrass the majority party, and should the Judiciary Committee, which is composed of lawyers, hand down a report unsatisfactory to other Republicans who are not lawyers, it is possible that a coalition of non-legal Democrats and Republicans would hold the majority, with the balance of power in the hands of the minority party. In the case of anything approaching an adequate committee report, however, political splits are unlikely.

Whatever comes as a committee report, however, it would seem certain that it will not be "no legislation necessary."

demands the serious attention of our citizens.

"Today in Massachusetts the Governor, the Judicial Council, the Attorney-General, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and many others have all been engaged in a study of crime within our borders and have made many suggestions as to how to deal with the situation. Massachusetts is not peculiar in this respect, as we find that throughout the country there exists a similar interest. The prosecution of the crime missioners are engaged in a study of the crime problem."

"The committee feels that the conditions in Massachusetts are much better than in some other parts of the country, but it does feel that there has been a material increase in crime, especially of a serious character. In considering statistics it must be borne in mind that at the present time the number of crimes committed are not tabulated. Records are kept only of actual arrests and of cases brought into court. Although the number of arrests for serious crimes has not materially increased, nevertheless it is the consensus of opinion that the number of serious crimes committed has increased to a considerable degree."

"No hasty or ill-considered action should be taken, but the situation demands most careful consideration and merits such action as may seem best fitted to lessen crime and to protect society from those persons inclined to break its laws."

"The problem is four-fold; the prevention of crime; apprehension of the criminal; prosecution of the criminal; and punishment of the criminal. The prevention of crime involves the education of the child in the home, in the school and in the church. The apprehension of the criminal requires an efficient police organization. The prosecution of the criminal should be under a system of procedure free from improper influences and free from technicalities and delays except such as will reasonably protect the rights of persons accused of crime."

DELAND OPPOSES BUILDING BILLS

Corporation Counsel Says
Expenditures Would Upset City's Budget

Numerous plans for municipal buildings in Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Brighton, and other sections of the Boston metropolitan district, presented to the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance today, were opposed by Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel of Boston, who said, besides, budget is made up, and that any special legislative action for mandatory bills at this time would destroy much of its workability.

Bernard Ginsburg, Representative from Dorchester, and the committee in favor of his bill to authorize the City of Boston to expend \$400,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of a municipal building on Franklin Field, that location, he said, besides being on land owned by the city, so that there would be no expense for the site, is in the heart of the district, one of the congested sections of Dorchester. The section has a population of nearly 50,000, with 25,000 school children in that and closely adjoining sections. Almost every other section now has one, he said. The population increase in the last 10 years he gave as 37.9 per cent. There is need, he said, of a new branch library, community center, health center and civic organization for Americanization classes. The bill is permissive and puts it up to the City Council to make the decision.

Tilton, a State Senator, said that this building has been made for 20 years and its erection should no longer be delayed. John E. Beck, chairman, asked if he thought it wise to step into the affairs of the city, with its borrowing capacity of \$5,000,000 inside the debt limit. Mr. Bell thought it was the only way to get the building, and declared it was a case of get it in the next four years or never. Israel Ruby, City Councilor, and Max Ulin, also spoke for the bill.

Others who spoke in favor of the bill were John J. Baciagalupo, Frank B. Ph

MEXICO WARNS ALL CHURCHMEN

Foreign Protestant Ministers, as Well as Roman Catholic, Must Leave

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (Special)—The religious situation has been changed radically by the statement of the Minister of the Interior, Señor Tejeda, that foreign Protestant ministers and Roman Catholic priests officiating in churches would have to leave Mexico immediately, according to the change in attitude has been forced upon the Government by the protest by Roman Catholics against the immunity of Protestants, it is explained.

If the Tejeda statement be followed by action, it will close all Protestant churches and congregations of foreigners since none of the ministers are native-born Mexicans nor can be supposed Mexican. The declaration does not affect missions as missionaries have been training native ministers for the last third of a century. All congregations of Protestant Mexicans have Mexican ministers.

Protestant congregations of foreigners are greatly concerned. One prominent Protestant minister said: "If the Tejeda statement means that ministers of congregations of foreigners must go, it will leave the foreigners absolutely without churches. . . since ministers fulfilling conditions cannot be found. Even in Turkey foreign ministers of the President Calles that they will enforce compliance to the constitutional law against foreign priests and ministers."

Search for Priests
Señor Tejeda said that as a result of a conference the "campaign against foreign ministers and illegal acts of the churches will be continued. According to Article 130 of the Constitution, foreign priests must leave the Republic, be they (Roman) Catholic, Protestant, or of other denominations. Most states of Mexico assure President Calles that they will enforce compliance to the constitutional law against foreign priests and ministers."

The Government is appointing inspectors to watch that churches comply with the requirements of the law and to verify the hiding places of foreign priests who have not left the country. The search for priests is to continue actively, and inspectors are making a house-to-house hunt. Inspectors are listing the houses wearing the crepe signs of mourning at the tribulations of the Roman Catholic church and arrests are likely to follow, it is reported.

The Archbishop Moray del Rio has been held not guilty of charges of threatening to overthrow the Constitution and laws of Mexico, which are deemed unfavorable to Roman Catholics. The verdict was as expected. Roman Catholic houses in the capital and suburban towns have been wearing crepe signs of mourning at the treatment the churches have received for the last two weeks at the hands of the Government.

Church Property
It is stated semi-officially that much valuable property of the Roman Catholic Church has passed into the hands of the Government during the past two weeks and will not be returned unless the church accepts the conditions imposed including unconditional recognition that all church property belongs to the Nation—which concession seems unlikely as the value amounts to more than 11,000,000 pesos or \$5,500,000.

For years the Roman Catholic Church has not rendered accounts of church property to the Government, and national fiscal agents are going to demand an accounting, which demand may cause more friction as the church does not recognize the right of the Government to demand such an accounting. The churches seized during the last two weeks are still closed as the Department of the Interior has not recognized the request Roman Catholic people made for the reopening, but requires a request from Roman Catholic authorities which the latter persist in refusing, saying that such action would contravene canonical law. Simultaneously in all parts of Mexican Roman Catholic churches are collecting signatures petitioning the Government for repeal of the controversial laws.

NEW ZEALAND ONE OF RICHEST COUNTRIES

Private Wealth of Adults Said to Reach \$952 Per Head

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealanders pride themselves that in proportion to population, there is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, and that relatively money is well distributed. The latest calculation by the Government statistician is that the private wealth of New Zealand amounts to \$576 per head of the whole population, but if persons over the age of 20 are taken, the average is \$952. The total wealth of the country amounts to £794,000,000, and the increase since 1914 is no less than \$500,000,000. It is officially suggested that in accounting for this enormous increase, currency inflation should not be overlooked. Values are quite different from what they were 10 years ago. An important factor in New Zealand economics is the rise in land values, and it is impossible to

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say what will happen to these in the next few years. All calculations of New Zealand wealth and production are complicated by the enormous rise in the prices of primary products. The country owes its prosperity far less to increased production than to higher prices.

Hart's Tongue Fern Conserving Planned Brooklyn Botanic Garden Is Leading Movement to Extend Growth

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—With a view to conserving the Hart's Tongue Fern, the rarest and one of the most beautiful ferns in the United States, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is taking the case in-hand through Dr. R. C. Benedict, resident investigator at the Garden, an editor of the Fern Journal and a botanist who has made a life-long study of ferns.

Dr. Benedict has succeeded in raising a large number of Hart's Tongue from spores furnished him by Prof. Loren C. Petry, of Syracuse University. These young plants will soon be available to members of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and of the American Fern Society who are interested in naturalizing this species in various sections of the country.

"It appears to require for its best growth a cool, well-shaded limestone ravine, talus or sloping woodland, with rich wood soil, for the most part sufficiently porous to allow free drainage, but firm enough to retain considerable moisture, according to Dr. W. R. Maxon of the Smithsonian Institution."

The fern may be found not far from the famous "Finger Lakes" region of western New York State in shaded recesses of limestone cliffs.

Welcomed by the American People
Robert Owen, the Scottish Mill Owner Who Bought the Village of the Rappites and Brought There Scholars and Reforms.



Robert Owen, the Scottish Mill Owner Who Bought the Village of the Rappites and Brought There Scholars and Reforms.

A uniformly cool temperature, as well as moist air, seem to be proper conditions for its growth, and so proximity to streams or other water is desirable. Botanists from all over the country have traveled across many states to see this fern. The fern is long, narrow with glossy leaves. The fern is known only in four stations in New York State, at Owen Sound, Ont., in New Brunswick and in two spots in Tennessee.

PRESBYTERIAN PENSION FUND
NEW YORK, March 1—Will H. Hays, chairman of the laymen's committee of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has announced a campaign for \$15,000,000 to establish a service pension fund which will care for elderly Presbyterian ministers, missionaries and educators.

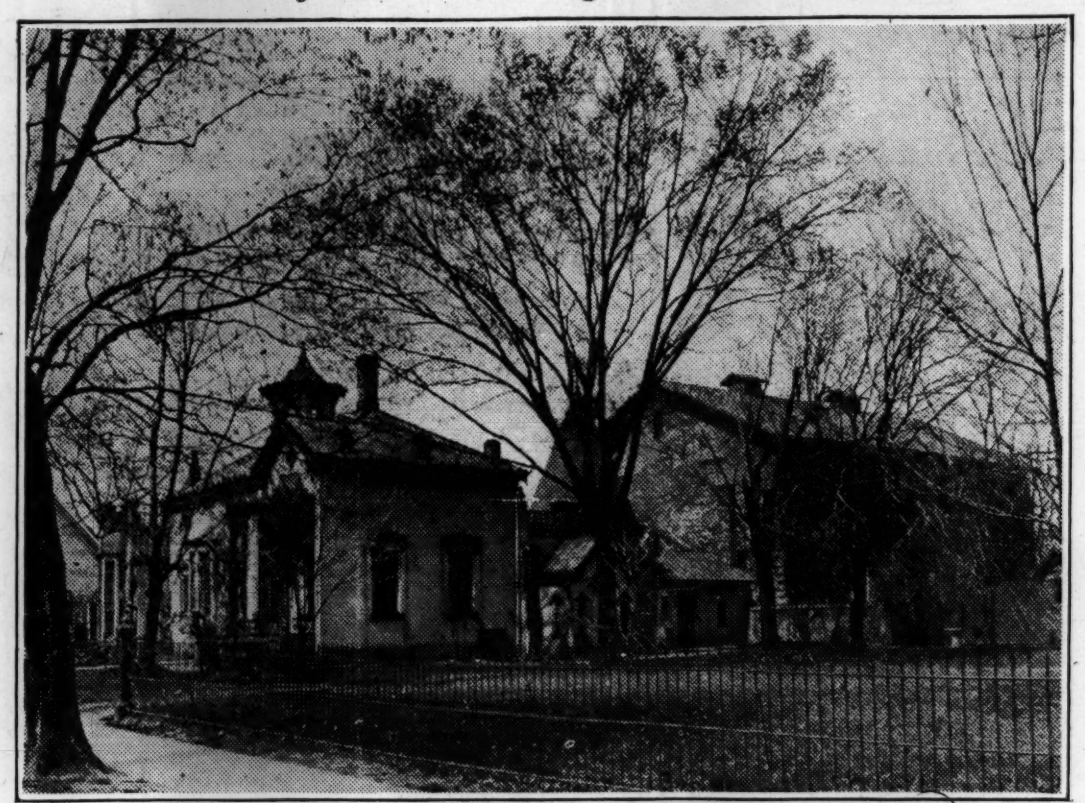
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New Harmony Celebrates Coming of the Owenites

Indiana Communist Settlement of a Century Ago the Birthplace of Several Permanent Reforms

Special Correspondence
THE landing of Robert Owen's "boat of knowledge" on the banks of the Wabash 100 years ago was celebrated in New Harmony recently by a pageant in which townspeople impersonated the 31 men, women and children who followed the Scottish Socialist mill-owner in his utopian adventure in the New World. The pioneers in community life were met on the

Waterloo of Robert Owen's schemes, it became the birthplace of several distinct social movements which have taken important and permanent places in American life. Historians of the experiment declare that it was in certain of the New Harmony communities that women were first given a voice and vote in local legislative assemblies. Here, also, they say the doctrine of equal political rights for all, without regard to sex or color, was proclaimed by Frances Wright. Moreover they believe that New Harmony in 1826 afforded what is perhaps the first known American example of prohibition of the liquor traffic by administrative edict.

A woman's club established here by Miss Constance Owen Fauntleroy in 1859 was recently dedicated by the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs as the first woman's club in the United States with a written constitution and by-laws. The Fauntleroy home has been in the possession of this family for 85 years, when it was bought by the Indiana clubwomen. "It is still under the care of a descendant, Miss Mary Emily Fauntleroy, who acts as hostess for the Indiana federation. Refurnished with authentic pieces of the early period, the dwelling gives visitors an accurate impression of its appearance when it was the home of seven of Owen's followers.

Through William Maclure, Robert Owen and Joseph Neef, Pestalozzi's pupil and the author of the early American works on teaching, the Pestalozzian system of education was first successfully transplanted to America. William Maclure's annual training school at New Harmony, and Robert Owen's "infant school," the beginning of the kindergarten of today, are believed here to be the first schools of their kind in America.

Although New Harmony proved to

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Among them were Sir Charles Lyell, Leo Lesquereux, John James Audubon, Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian and his company of natural scientists, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and others.

Owen's Proposed System
But the principal interest in New Harmony was in the new social system which was there placed upon trial. Not only all America watched the New Harmony experiment with keen interest, but the eyes of Europe were turned watchfully toward this little community in the hinterland of the United States.

Robert Owen's community at New Lanark, Scotland, had attracted the attention of the civilized world. Writers, preachers and other students visited the community. The Grand Duke Nicholas, afterward Tsar of Russia, spent a month with Owen studying his methods. Sir Robert Peel issued an official bulletin inviting mill-owners to study and pattern after Owen's system. The reformer had proved, in his 14 years at New Lanark, that better living conditions for workers actually increased the dividends received from the operations of the mill.

Yet Owen was denounced as "a serious menace to the foundations of the empire," and was subject to many restrictions in the furtherance of his plans. He, therefore, turned to the United States as the one place in the world where he might obtain the freedom for the establishment of a completely communistic establishment. Particularly in the education of adults and children did he wish to be free from the restrictions of law and custom in England.

Founded by Rappites
New Harmony was already the center of a religious colony. Approximately 600 natives of Württemberg, under the leadership of George Rapp, had established there, in 1815, a refuge from religious persecution. News came to Owen that the Rappites wanted to sell their land and buildings and to return to Pennsylvania where they had originally established their colony. The bargain was closed in the spring of 1825 and Mr. Owen became the owner of an estate consisting of nearly 30,000 acres of land with a complete village of houses, factories and public buildings. The purchase price was \$150,000.

The arrival of Robert Owen in the United States was heralded throughout the country. Throngs met the boat on which Owen arrived in New York and his appearance in public was greeted with enthusiasm everywhere. He delivered addresses in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. His audiences included almost the entire membership of both houses of Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court, the President, and several members of his Cabinet and many other men of note.

Present Pride and Prosperity
Although hundreds flocked to the colony from Europe and all parts of the United States, and success seemed sure at first, the experiment only continued for two short years. The town, however, prospered. Today it looks back on its origin with pride.

"Though the community failed as a socialistic enterprise, the work done in the schools and by the broad-minded men and women attracted here has never been entirely lost," said Thomas W. Records, superintendent of schools, in comment on the centennial observance. "Today New Harmony has its own electric light plant, a modern school building, a fine gymnasium, a wonderful library of 24,000 volumes, entirely supported by endowment, and an endowed lecture course which carries about 10 lectures each year. The people are proud of the historic associations and old buildings but they are not very conservative; they are willing to take hold of any new enterprise that promises something of benefit to the larger community interest."

About 12 or 15* of the buildings built by George Rapp, and occupied by the Owenites, are still standing in excellent preservation. Twenty-one descendants of four of the Pioneers who came to New Harmony on the Philanthropic, in century ago, now live in New Harmony. Mrs. Aline Owen Neal, the granddaughter of the colony founder, still resides here. A grandson of Owen, Alfred Dale Owen, lives at Evansville. Other descendants of New Harmony founders also live in Evansville, and in Princeton and Mount Vernon, Ind.

FREE BOUNTY REQUESTED
TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—That additional bounty should be paid for trees and shrubs planted by individuals which would attract bird life back to the farms and municipalities was the suggestion of F. G. McBrien at the convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, here. He stated that the authorities controlled 132,000 trees in the city, of which 81,000 were attended to in one year at an average cost of 70c a tree.

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AUTOGIRO SERVICE CALLED IMPROVEMENT ON AIRPLANE

F. T. Courtney Maintains Its Efficiency and Safety of Operation Form a Great Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 15—That the autogiro flying machine, the invention of Señor de la Cierva, will undoubtedly revolutionize flying is the conviction of F. T. Courtney, the well-known British air pilot, as given exclusively to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Apart from Señor de la Cierva, Mr. Courtney is the one man qualified to speak about the autogiro, for he is the one man who has actually flown the machine brought over to England by the inventor.

He maintains that the opponents of the autogiro system are basing their objections on entirely wrong premises. They are going on the assumption that the flow of air over the wings will be the same as if the wings of an ordinary airplane were made to rotate, which is not the case. Figures have been worked out, he says, which satisfy those who are at work developing the autogiro that at best its efficiency will be considerably higher than the present airplane, at any rate it should be as good, and at worst it may be very slightly lower. But if, as is confidently expected, its performance is better, it is bound to supersede the airplane as it is known today.

The whole crux of flying at present, said Mr. Courtney, is the skill necessary to avoid accident at the wrong moment and to bring off the stall at exactly the right moment of landing. With the autogiro this danger is abolished. With an ordinary plane, once it falls below a certain speed it becomes a dead weight in the air and a crash ensues. With the autogiro, at the very worst, it merely sinks like a parachute. The autogiro is going to be a really safe craft for the ordinary man who will be able to learn to fly in the same

way as he would set out to learn how to drive a motorcar or sail a boat. The difference in flying the autogiro is that, although it must have forward speed to enable it to keep aloft, this speed can be much lower than that of the airplane. But when this speed becomes less than is necessary to keep it aloft it merely starts to lose height. The slower the forward speed the faster the downward speed, but in no case does a stall occur, so that even if landing in a fog at night the only trouble would be as to the suitability of the spot found by chance.

With the machine flown by Mr. Courtney the arrangements for starting the "windmill" were very crude and a comparatively long run had to be made. He is unable to say at present what form of starting gear will ultimately be decided on, but he hopes for something that will allow of a 25-yard starting run. The construction of the machine is simple, and cost should be greatly reduced from present-day prices. The two-seaters that are in course of construction will have a 60-horsepower engine and a working speed of 75-80 miles per hour, with a landing speed of about 12 feet per second. Mr. Courtney hopes that the first of these will be ready by the end of May.

Asked as to speed probabilities, he said that he anticipated that, if anything, the autogiro would be slightly faster than the ordinary airplane. The machine he flew had an old 110-horsepower engine, which probably developed about 90-horsepower, so that an efficient engine should produce a better speed.

Mr. Courtney is full of enthusiasm for this invention, and at the moment of writing was just off to Paris to demonstrate its capabilities and possibilities there.

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RADIO

INTERESTING CHANGES MADE IN B-D SETS

Neutralization, Amplification, Selectivity, Tuning, and Tone Improved

Early in 1924 the writer was visiting the Crut Laboratory of the Engineering School of Harvard University when he was introduced to a young man by Prof. Chester Dawes with the words, "This chap can tell you more about radio than I can," certainly a fine tribute to a professor of electrical engineering to a student and research man. Then Professor Dawes added that this young man with another youngster had worked out a very fine radio frequency transformer.

I looked at it, heard its theory, saw its curves and finally heard it perform and realized that there was something that the home-building fan needed, and the plans were made at once for giving it to the public through the columns of this paper. The transformer was made and it worked right out and since that time this set has become internationally famous. The young man's name was Glenn H. Browning. His co-worker was Frederick H. Drake.

Since its inception but few changes have been made in the circuit or transformer. It has been run repeatedly in magazines and papers all over the country, and we have had so many requests for information that our back files have long since been exhausted. We determined that when sufficient improvements and changes had been made on the set to justify it being run again, we would go at it in detail; and so here we are.

One of the first problems was that of neutralization. This had been done by two methods, the Hazeltine and one of Mr. Browning's. While very efficient when properly adjusted, these methods proved difficult for many readers to follow, so the writer adopted a method known as the Rice method. This will be described in another article. Sufficient to say that it proves easy to neutralize either on large tubes, or on the constant over the radio cast band and requires no change in the apparatus now used. It is reported as giving better tone and sharper tuning by most of the readers who have tried it.

We next came to the Browning-Drake transformer. The theory on which this was designed was worked out mathematically and needs no change as it approaches within 90 per cent of the theoretically possible amplification. For those who have missed our early discussions on this set and transformer, we will digress a bit at this point.

The Browning-Drake circuit as a circuit is not at all novel or unusual. Its real point of superiority is in the transformer used. Now, a transformer consists of two coils of wire in inductive relation to each other, the current in one being identically reproduced in the other. This makes it possible to use more than one tube for amplification purposes by cascading or relaying the signals from stage to stage.

Using a tube giving an amplification of 7 or 8 with the ordinary radio-frequency transformer of the tuned variety, it will be found that a reading taking in the secondary of this transformer, that is, the winding to which the energy is passed, will be around 3 to 5. In their research Messrs. Browning and Drake found that this loss was due to capacity coupling between the primary and secondary, or the two windings discussed above.

A condenser is a capacity so that this capacity effect may be called a condenser effect, the metal in one winding forming one plate of a condenser and the metal in the second winding the other. It was necessary, in order to increase the amplification or ability to transfer energy, to cut down the capacity at this point.

Now, reducing the number of turns of wire on the primary would accomplish this, making this winding much smaller, but it would also decrease the efficiency, as a relatively high number of windings or turns are necessary for good amplification. The problem was finally solved by winding the primary turns of very fine wire in a small slot covering the actual width of only some three turns of the secondary size wire

which meant a small condenser or capacity effect, yet permitting a large number of turns to be used.

This transformer with the same turns previously discussed gave a reading in the secondary of about 11, a gain of over 100 per cent, and this meant much greater sensitivity for the set. Now when it came to improving this transformer, this transfer-of-energy point having been handled, there was but one place to make an improvement and that was in the secondary winding. With all the talk of "low loss" condensers in the past, the real point has been neglected and that is that the average coil has losses so much greater than even a fair condenser that merely improving the condenser is like stopping a couple of holes in a 100-hole sieve.

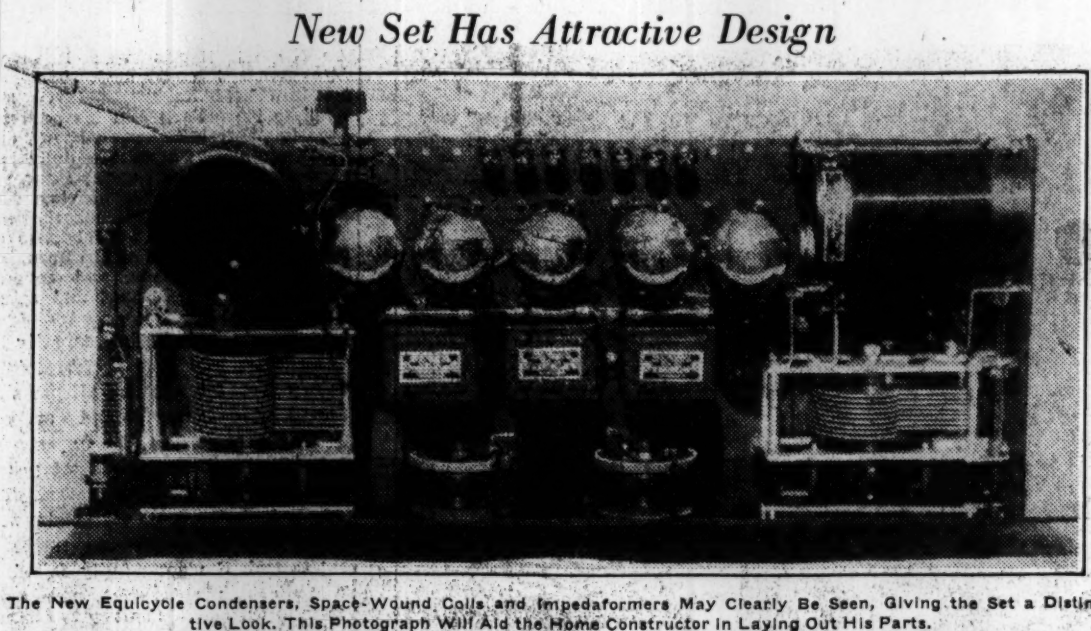
At radio-frequencies, that is, frequencies in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 cycles per second, the resistance of a coil is high, and cutting down some of this resistance means greater amplification, as the radio currents pass more easily through the amplifier. This problem was attacked and solved by space winding the secondary with enameled wire.

Reduction of resistance by one thing was achieved by this space winding, which then increased the performance of our transformer from its old figure of 11 to one of nearly 15 making it stand out head and shoulders above the average radio frequency transformer. Naturally many of the readers would like to wind these transformers, but while in the past we have always encouraged this if the reader cared for that type of work, these coils are a bit difficult unless one has a well-equipped workshop.

The bakelite tubing has to be put on a lathe and a spiral groove cut on the outside, spaced an exact distance in order to get on all the turns in their proper relation to each other. This is likely to prove too much for most constructors, and when the cost of the bakelite and wire is figured out and the labor involved, it will probably be found cheaper to buy the coils wound in a factory on machinery designed for the purpose.

This transformer design and its production details have been completed and it has just been put on the market within the last few days. The antenna coil is wound the same way, and this is likely to prove very noticeable in increased amplification but also sharper tuning or improved selectivity.

We have now covered two of the points for bringing out this new B-D set, neutralization and improved coil



The New Equicycle Condensers, Space-Wound Coils, and Impedance Transformers May Clearly Be Seen, Giving the Set a Distinctive Look. This Photograph Will Aid the Home Constructor in Laying Out His Parts.



The New Variable Ratio Vernier Dials Are Another Aid to Making This Attractive Receiver, as Their Design is More Artistic Than the Ordinary Circular Dial.

and transformer design. The next point in logical order is the now popular straightline frequency type of condenser which makes tuning on the lower wavelengths much easier. An additional selectivity gain has been made by using a special variable series antenna condenser. The fifth and last, but certainly not least, of the new features is the audio-amplifier. This, too, in its tonal quality, simplicity and efficiency, is worthy of a detailed discussion which, with the new S. L. P. condensers and antenna, will be discussed in the next article. The third and last article will deal with the constructional details of this improved Browning-Drake set. V. H. D.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJAG, Boston, (438 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—News bulletins and weather report.

6:55 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dinner concert, direction Bill Losse.

7:05 p. m.—The story of Morris Greer, singing actor from Russia. 8—From the new studio at the Metropolitan Theater, opening night.

8:15 p. m.—Metropolitan grand orchestra, direction of George F. Stone, assisted by the Metropolitan Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Continuation of the evening program from the Metropolitan Theater. Organ recital by Arthur Martell.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (418 Meters)

6:13 p. m.—Joe Rines and his orchestra.

6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club. J. R. Lunt, director.

7:05 p. m.—Peter Tilsley, musical glasses, old favorite selections.

7:20 p. m.—Radio musical news. 8—Prof. A. E. Kennedy, "International Metric System of Lengths and Measures."

8:15 p. m.—Shiners. 9—From New York, the Gypsies. 10—Scotty Holmes and his orchestra. 11—Metropolitan Theater. Organ recital by Arthur Martell.

WJAZ, New York City (452 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Porter H. Potts, orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y.

6:45 p. m.—WJAZ agricultural program; address by Kenneth Fee, director of the Dairy Department of Farm and Markets; Peter G. Ten Eyck, president, New York State Bureau, 7—Prof. A. E. Kennedy, "The Department of Rural Engineering."

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WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by William W. Porter, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Christian Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WJAZ, New York City (452 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Margie Mace-Bellevue, 7:45—William Heifetz, violin, with Adelaide DeLoa, contralto. 8—Mat. Deni, violin, 9:15—William Heifetz, violin, with Adelaide DeLoa, contralto. 9:30—John Raiter, violin, 9:45—William Heifetz, violin, with Adelaide DeLoa, contralto. 10—Weather forecast. 10:20—Orchestra. 10:30—Midnight Frolic with Ukulele "Bob" McMorland, orchestra and entertainers.

WJAZ, New York City (452 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brown, organist. 7:45—Dinner Music. 8:15—Children's Hour. 8:40—Studio program. 8:55—Safety talk. 9:05—Hartford, Conn. 9:15—Ambassador Concert Orchestra. 9:30—Loveland, director. 10—Studio program. 11—Dance Orchestra. Eddie McMorland, director.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Spring Breathing at the Door"

A PERSON'S library ought to be big enough to safely house every printed volume of correspondence that one could lay one's hands on. It only for this reason: to patience such volumes always yield surprises—"Jewels five words long," and nuggets of gold in remarkable sentences. Here in a volume of letters written by Clyde Fitch, the American dramatist, one finds this lovely and surprising sentence: "Today it is bleak but still lovely, and you can hear Spring breathing at the door."

Now the end of Winter is so linked with Spring that one glides almost imperceptibly into the other. Nature awakes, so to say, stirs in her sleep, opens her big blue eyes a few times, blinks, and goes to sleep again. But you can hear her breathing. What a suggestion it is of the gentleness of Spring's approach! There is no noise or bluster, no sound of trumpets. Only the faintest gleams, the softest pulsations, the faintest intimations that a great transformation is at hand. I sometimes think that the whole mighty movement of the annual illuminated miracle of Spring is beautifully symbolized in the triumph of that fairy forest, the snow-drop. Here is a triumph that is not the result of self-assertion, pride of pose, display of color, or exhibition of power. While still an icy grip is on the soil, and the sun hides its face behind its winter's veil, quietly and unobserved the bulb of the snow-drop beneath the ground sends out its slender, threadlike rootlets and with mild persistence forces its twin-formed leaflets through the soil. There with frail green fingers folded over its face the snowdrop peers at its like a modest child. It has followed the line of least resistance, adapted itself to the conditions of the earth, made its conquest silently to wave its scented bell of silver sheen in token of a triumph of simplicity, purity, vitality. What beauty in the white and green, what grace in the delicately curved, daintily poised blooms! I have gazed upon the snow-drop's silvery bells swaying in the gentle noontide breeze and fancied I heard the fairy chimers at noon. Is anything sweeter than Nature breathing her music pianissimo in the Springtime?

Probably the triumph of the snow-drop is all the more admirable because in its native latitude it shares its glory with no other flower. But not for long is its reign solitary. There is a silver rustle in the air of sweet and fair prophesying. A glimmer is on the limpid river. There is a swelling bud, the buds of the willow, and with the gray gloaming is softly mingled a faint flush of rose streaked with bright bars of gold. The iron hand of winter's reign is relaxing. The sparrows beneath the eaves dream of future nests, the bluebirds skirl with startling pipe. Newborn hopes of Springtide's joy begin to move within the heart. Everywhere there is promise of renewal.

Before long the little bloom will peep through the swelling buds, the whetstone will unfold its leaves, the

thrush will break into liquid and aspiring song, there will be a dazzling luster on the meadows, the buttercups and daisies will be aureoled with light, and wood flowers will sparkle like jewels. What we get now are promises of greater things.

Little bits of sunbeam, little bits of sky, Little bits of blizzard, little bits of drizzle, Little bits of white cloud, little bits of gray, Little bits of tarmac, little bits of clay.

Little bits of hailstone, little bits of mud, Little bits of bird-song, little bits of bud, Little bits of leaf-rack, little bits of spray, Make a little patchwork February day.

We are on the tip-toe of expectancy, the spring urge is upon us, bringing its irresistible summons to growth. What is that mysterious moment when we stretch out our hands to a great unknown region of beauty where the air is vibrant with some haunting melody and every feature of the place is touched with entrancing glamour and romance? Ah, the days when we longed to look on Lucerne under the magic of moonlight! When we hoped we might gaze in wonder on the Himalayas silhouetted against a sky of geranium in the crimson glory of the setting sun! When restless flutterings of inward desire have gathered momentum and thumped like a hammer at the heart's door, and we have been caught up into something big, unimaginedly big, and the deal has been ours with a finer sound of appreciation! Well, that is the feeling now.

There's something in the air That's new and sweet and rare— A scent of summer things, A whir as if of wings.

It is all a question of atmosphere, this mighty movement without and this majestic motion within, deep calling to deep at the warm breath of Spring.

Yesterday a quiet country lane beckoned to me, and I crossed the threshold of my door yearning for its elusive charm and mystery. It is one of the little corkscrew lanes that our mechanical age with its hurry and passion for short cuts has somehow overlooked and left to us. Down that quiet lane the trees lean forward to whisper to each other. They were decked in the amber of new leaflets, and the fringe of fire where they seemed almost to meet the transparent blue sky, awoke an ecstasy within me. A tremulous whisper was rustling through the leaves, all the newly awakened eyes, all the busily working fingers, all the sweet piping voices were astir, and feeling their way back to strength.

Some people think in speedometers, they want the crooked roads made straight. Imagine Old England and New England with their twisted lanes made straight! O County Councils, please leave the little twisted lanes for the seekers of happiness! You may make the highway for the pilgrims of pleasure. Where again shall we find such harmony and fragrance as down a country lane?

I found it a pleasant exercise beneath the budding trees and spring grasses to recall what poetry of Spring I was able. And, of course, inevitably there leaped to memory what The Poet says:

It was a lover and his lass With a hey and a ho, and a hey-nonino That o'er the green cornfields did pass In the Springtime, the only pretty thing that was seen, When the birds do sing, ding a ding a ding. Sweet lovers love the Spring.

Other passages gave other reflections. Here was the breadth of country life. In these fields of God's planting there was spaciousness—room to reach out and grow. The involuntary reaches of one's deepest impulses tended toward the true and the natural. Grasses, weeds, and fresh-smelling earth, all gave width to one's intent and desire.

On my return I ejaculated to Florence Kate, "Now what pleasure can surpass a stroll down a country lane when Spring is breathing at the door?"

Out of the sound of ebb and flow, Out of the sight of lamp and star, She calls you where the good winds blow.

And the unchanging meadows are: From faded hopes and hopes again, She calls you, calls you night and day Beyond the dark into the dream— Over the hills and far away.

J. M.

Thackeray on Irish Advertising

The most active advertisers are the schoolmasters. It is now the happy time of the Midsummer holidays; and the pedagogues make wonderful attempts to encourage parents, and to attract fresh pupils for the ensuing half year. Of all these announcements that of Madame Shanahan (a delightful name, is perhaps the most brilliant. "To Parents and Guardians, Paris—Such parents and guardians as may wish to entrust their children for education in its fullest extent to Madame Shanahan, can have the advantage of being conducted to Paris by her brother, the Rev. J. P. O'Reilly, of Church Street, Chapel," which admirable arrangement carries the children in Ireland. Ah, Madame, you may take a French title; but your heart is still in your country, and you are to the fullest extent an Irishwoman still.—From "The Irish Sketch Book." Thackeray.



A Midsummer Night's Dream. From a Woodcut by Miss S. Leigh Pemberton

The Greek Girl's Fashions

Here in the museum turn the clock back a moment, notice the young girl of Greece in the days of Pericles, or why not the days of Homer!

Those simple flowing garments that Milady Yuth wore with such grace, such almost rhythmic beauty, which we know well from sculpture, especially that of the maiden-porch of the Erechtheum, were a little more coquettish and artful than we at first imagine. There were quaint little "abuses," glorified safety pins, that caught the folds over the shoulders at an angle which probably often changed. She wore rings, too, some of exquisitely carved cameo, representing, if she were an aristocratic lady, the family coat-of-arms, the insignia of the god, perhaps from whom she was remotely descended. Or the adornment might be purely ornamental—cupids, for instance, or a touch of the grotesque such as a Centaur; she might, even have the temerity to wear one of a snake-haired Medusa graven on it!

Other cameos were used for pins or necklaces, gold beads like those worn a few years ago, or blue stones, heirlooms from the age of Mycenae. Earrings were in fashion also—not so simple as those that we see today. Someone, was it Helen of Troy herself, or Nausicaä who wore that delicately wrought one of shining gold, Niké (or Victory) driving a chariot, perfectly preserved today in a famous museum, even to the fragile feathers of the wings of the goddess.

But the daintiness was not restricted to mere clothes and jewelry—all the appurtenances of Milady Yuth bespoke her fastidious taste. How beautiful is that louter (or bath basin) of green bronze, with its figures of wrestlers and athletes sculptured around the rim! What workmanship went into the hand mirror which she found so indispensable, made of bronze that must have been polished until it gave back as clear as glass a reflection of the regular classic features! Here is one supported by a small figure—a goddess probably six or eight inches in height, around the edge of which are carved little animals, a hare and a fox, apparently. But this was no age of mass production; we shall find no two alike—each has its individual touch of grace and charm.

Did she have a little vanity case when she went shopping or to the festivals? There are little boxes of alabaster and vases that seem intended for perfume. Whatever she carried would, we are sure, be distinctive. Did she wear short locks underneath the becoming fillet? There, authorities differ. The "fair-tressed" of Homer suggests longer locks. But even then, fashions must have been various.

Music

I do not know Which is the happier, Music at noon, on a hot and lingering day,

Or music at night in solitude, heard through the trees and far away.

When a window is open and the melody, in the distance, Is caught by the vagrant upper notes and the murmuring bass insistence.

And the hidden player unaware Speaks with soft frankness to the air.

—Struthers Burt, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

The Greek Girl's Fashions

MISS LEIGH PEMBERTON comes to have forsaken the copper plate for the wood-block, and although she has several charming etchings to her credit, the latter medium responds perhaps more spontaneously to her intentions.

Her print "A Midsummer Night's Dream" possesses much of that peculiar attractiveness which distinguishes a woodcut proper. The design is admirably suited to the dimensions of the block with a happy balance of black and white, and the draughtsmanship is also deserving of much praise. There is moonlight in this print, and the person at the open window enhances the impression of the romance and poetry of the hour.

Haworth

The mute bird sitting on the stone, The dank moss dripping from the wall, The thorn trees gaunt, the walks o'ergrown, I love them—how I love them all!

A little and alone green lane, That opened to a common wide; A distant, dreamy dim blue chain, Of mountain circling every side.

A heaven so clear, an earth so calm, So sweet, so soft, so hushed an air, And, deepening still the dream-like charm, With moor sheep feeding everywhere.

That was the scene, I knew it well; I knew the turfy pathway's sweep, That, winding o'er each billowy swell, Marked out the tracks of wandering sheep.

—Emily Brontë.

Rainier

Mt. Rainier alone carries the implication of midwinter. In soft-scented valleys outdoor flowers make gay the landscape, yellow crocuses send forth earthy flares and pensive pansies lift their velvet heads dreamily amid green vines. Only on the mountain, like a white and purple shawl, winter rests lightly. Fringed ends of the snow shawl mingle with the picturesque Pacific clouds.

Fantastic figures are formed by the mantle tossed carelessly over the figure. Joined with animated clouds in artistic fashion, Rainier becomes a chateau in the air, a castle of dreams for many who long to ascend its slopes and feast on sunsets that pour their gold lavishly through gossamer clouds upon its summit. Vague outlines change as winds shift and clouds veer in the gray and white atmosphere, and sky pictures assume the shape of landscapes, of drifting craft, and feeling whippets.

From the valley, the etched peak, like a star, is a constant fixture in the southern firmament, a part of the sky scenery rather than a magnificent portion of brittle earth. New charm is offered each February morning as the gold of the sun smiles between gray clouds. Then the shawl of Rainier is set with a million dazzling jewels. But neither the gems nor the scarf hides the green breast, and the ridges of evergreens show like dark rents through the bedizened shawl, fringed and worn about the edges by playing winds.

Part of the shawl is an heirloom from many yesterdays—from winters and snows the valley has never known. And what an heirloom! It will make in the summer, as a playground for travelers who wander the gems nor the scarf hides the green breast, and the ridges of evergreens show like dark rents through the bedizened shawl, fringed and worn about the edges by playing winds.

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Détruire l'Autosuggestion

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DE NOS jours, on entend fréquemment parler d'autosuggestion, et peut-être peu de gens reconnaissent-ils que c'est l'ancienne croyance à la propre déception sous un nouveau nom. Cependant, c'est précisément ce que c'est; mais une perception juste de sa nature, et une connaissance suffisante du remède infallible pour la détruire aideront à faire disparaître cette croyance. L'autosuggestion est du mesmérisme exercé sur soi-même, par lequel on se persuade souvent de l'avantage de quelque phase de l'erreur, que l'on devrait reconnaître en tant qu'erreur, que mal déguisée; et il faudrait la rejeter au lieu de l'accepter et de s'y livrer. S'adonner à cette erreur c'est se laisser aller à une mauvaise habitude; car elle obscurcit la perception et conduit ses victimes dans la confusion du péché et de la souffrance.

Dans *Le Paradis Perdu*, Milton dit en parlant des mortels qui se livrent à cette habitude aisée d'autosuggestion, qu'ils "se sont asservis," qu'"eux-mêmes ont décrié leur chute," et "que, par leur propre suggestion, ils sont tombés. Tentés par eux-mêmes, avilis par eux-mêmes."

En ceci le poète s'accorde avec saint Jacques, et paraphrase évidemment ce que dit ce dernier: "Chacun est tenté, quand il est attiré et amorcé par sa propre convoitise." Que c'est vrai concernant cette faute ordinaire, et combien il est nécessaire de la voir en tant qu'erreur et de la corriger!

Seule la Science Chrétienne peut guérir l'erreur qui vient d'être mentionnée. Elle détruit les effets pernicieux que ce mode de penser engendré produit sur le corps—penser qui se manifeste en tant qu'auto-intoxication ou empoisonnement par soi-même,—et les maladies résultant de l'habitude de se livrer aux suggestions pécheresses qui font appel aux mortels sous le déguisement du plaisir. Cette Science du Christianisme, tout à fait conforme aux enseignements bibliques, donne à ses disciples un fondement solide, une base sur laquelle, grâce à la Vérité, ils peuvent se placer pour détruire les mobiles coupables qui provoquent ces erreurs: l'autosuggestion et l'indulgence pour soi-même. Mary Baker Eddy donne, à tous ceux qui aspirent à la victoire légitime sur le mal, ces paroles fort encourageantes, à la page 403 de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Vous vous rendez maître de la situation si vous comprenez que l'existence mortelle est un état d'illusion produit par soi-même, non la vérité de l'être."

Reconnaissant ce grand fait général et comprenant les enseignements de Mrs. Eddy concernant la nature omnipotente de Dieu, en tant que Vérité, et par conséquent le néant de toute erreur (l'opposé de la Vérité), on voit la possibilité de vaincre toutes phases de croyance personnelle ou d'indignation au mal, à l'erreur. Toutefois, nous sentirions peut-être tout d'abord le besoin de travailler avec confiance en la puissance de la Vérité, comme le fit saint Paul lorsqu'il dit qu'il vécut la vie de l'existence temporelle, "dans la foi au Fils de Dieu."

Un autre grand fait général est que si nous mettons en pratique le peu de foi que nous avons, elle aura sur nous une plus grande influence, et les preuves qui en découleront feront naître la vraie solidité mentale, la compréhension spirituelle.

On pourra commencer par accepter les préceptes de la Science Chrétienne qui enseignent que puisque Dieu, le bien, est tout-puissant, le mal, le contraire du bien, n'a point de pouvoir. Voyant alors que l'habitude de se prêter et d'acquiescer aux sens personnels (l'esprit charnel des mortels) est pernicieuse, l'étudiant sincère de cette Science apprend à considérer comme ennemie toute suggestion avilissante, et il en nie fermement l'intelligence et le pouvoir, ou le plaisir qu'on pourrait y trouver. Il voit que ces suggestions sont étrangères à son vrai moi.

Revêtu de la panopie de la sagesse que lui a donnée quelque compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, l'étudiant sincère rejette les tentations du mal—dont l'une peut être la suggestion,—il refuse d'être induit en tentation ou de lui permettre de pénétrer dans la citadelle de sa pensée. Il sait, comme le dit saint Paul aux Galates, que si un homme a des pensées erronées concernant lui-même, il "se séduit lui-même." Pensant à lui-même en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, spirituel et parfait, l'étudiant de cette Science impose graduellement silence à l'ancienne habitude de se suggestionner, et fait sans cesse diminuer sa tendance humaine à se laisser prendre aux pièges de la suggestion.

Car il sait que son vrai moi ne saurait être atteint par les illusions du sens matériel.

Un mois d'être étouffé par les perceptions de ce qui est bon, sa conscience l'informerait de ce qui est faux et de ce qui est juste; car Dieu est toujours présent et Il illumine la conscience. Si l'on désire sincèrement ces lumières de la Vérité, on pourra les avoir et découvrir les richesses innombrables de la sagesse, de la pureté, de la beauté et de la joie, qui nous viennent abondamment par la Science Chrétienne. A mesure que nous apprenons à penser d'une façon sage et vraie, que nous mettons la Règle d'Or en pratique, chaque jour à chaque heure, l'autosuggestion disparaît; car, ainsi que l'écrit Mrs. Eddy aux pages 115 et 116 de *Miscellaneous Writings*: "N'exercant le pouvoir mental que pour faire le bien, faisant aux autres ce que vous voudriez qu'ils vous fissent, vous surmonterez le mal par le bien, et vous détruirez en vous la susceptibilité au pouvoir du mal."

From Mount Kago

Countless are the mountain chains Towering o'er Cipango's plains; But fairest is Mount Kago's peak, Whose heavenward soaring heights I seek.

And gaze on all my realm beneath— Gaze on the land where vapors wreath O'er many a cot; gaze on the sea Where cry the sea-pulls merrily. Yes! 'tis a very pleasant land, Filled with joy on either hand. Sweeter than aught beneath the sky, Dear Island of the Dragon Fly! —Mikado Zhiyomei (Translated by Chamberlain).

Destroying Autosuggestion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY hear of autosuggestion in the present day, and possibly but few recognize it as the ancient belief of self-deception under a new name. But that is what it is; and a proper recognition of its nature and a reasonable understanding of its sure remedy will aid in destroying the belief. Autosuggestion is self-mesmerism, whereby one often persuades oneself of the goodness of some phase of error which should be recognized as error, as disguised evil, and rejected, rather than accepted and indulged. The indulgence of this error is a bad habit; for it blinds the vision, and leads its victims into the mazes of sin and suffering.

In "Paradise Lost" Milton says of mortals who indulge in this facile habit of self-mesmerism, that "they enthrall themselves," that "they themselves ordained their fall," and "by their own suggestion fell, Self-tempted, self-depraved."

In this the poet is in agreement with James, and was evidently paraphrasing the latter's statement that "every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed." How true of this common error, and how necessary to see it as a mistake and correct it!

Christian Science alone can heal the error just referred to. It removes the baneful effects of such wrong thinking upon the physical body expressed in auto-intoxication (self-poisoning) and the diseases that follow the indulgence of sinful suggestions which make their appeal to mortals under the guise of pleasure. This Science of Christianity, in full accord with Biblical teachings, gives its adherents a sure foundation, a basis from which, through Truth, to destroy the sinful motives which actuate the errors of self-suggestion and self-indulgence. Mary Baker Eddy gives every aspirant for a righteous victory over mortal selfishness this great encouragement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 403): "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being."

Seeing this great general fact, and understanding Mrs. Eddy's teachings of God's omnipotent nature, as Truth, and the consequent nothingness of all error (Truth's opposite), one can see that every phase of personal belief in or susceptibility to evil, or error, can be mastered. One

may need at first, however, to work mostly through faith in the power of Truth, even as did Paul when he said that he lived the life of temporal existence "by the faith of the Son of God." We may be sure that the exercise of the little faith we have will enlarge its influence upon us, and the consequent proofs will evolve the right mental solidarity, spiritual understanding.

One may commence by accepting the teaching of Christian Science that because God, good, is all-power, evil, the opposite of good, has no power. Then, seeing that the habit of accepting and acquiescing in the suggestions of the personal senses (the carnal mind of mortals) is evil, the earnest student of this Science learns to see all depraving suggestions as enemies, and firmly denies their intelligence, power, or pleasure. He sees the suggestions as external to his true selfhood.

Under the panoply of wisdom, provided by some understanding of Christian Science, the sincere student rejects evil temptations,—the only power of which is to suggest,—and refuses to enter into the temptation or to permit it to enter his citadel of thought. He knows, as Paul told the Galatians, that if a man thinketh of himself in a wrong way, "he deceiveth himself." Thinking of himself as a child of God, spiritual and perfect, the student of this Science by degrees silences the old habit of self-suggestion, and constantly lessens his human susceptibility to evil's illusive marauds; for he knows that his true manhood cannot be touched by the illusions of material sense.

One's conscience, unless smothered by perversions of that which is good, will inform him as to what is wrong and what is right; for God is ever present and enlightens conscience. Earnestly desiring this enlightenment of Truth, one can have it and discover the untold riches of wisdom, purity, beauty, and joy, which are freely given to us through Christian Science. As we learn to think wisely and truly and use the Golden Rule daily and hourly, autosuggestion disappears; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 115, 116): "Using mental power in the right direction only, doing to others as you would have them do to you, will overcome evil with good, and destroy your own sensitiveness to the power of evil."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Björnson at Home

Björnson lived near Lillehammer, in a pine-clad valley at the end of a beautiful lake, which we crossed in the early morning, arriving at Aulestad—Björnson's home—in one of those tiny buggies called carriages before breakfast-time. Aulestad was a big verandah house on the side of a wooded slope, and as we climbed up to it, there was our host, with his lionine head and shaggy white hair, awaiting us, his arms stretched out in welcome, like a patriarch—though as a matter of fact he was little beyond sixty. He was an impressive figure of a man, with his broad sturdy shoulders, his eyes and nose like an eagle's—half lion, half eagle, so to say—suggesting immense strength and magnetic force. He seemed to me like a hero from the old Scandinavian sagas come to life again, and as he embraced us, we felt swept up into a larger, keener air.

We repaired to the house for breakfast, and again all was "saga," and one seemed to be seated in the hall of Sigurd the Völsung; for the master of the house and his lady, beautiful and commanding like her lord, sat at the end of a long table, royally side by side, on chairs of gold and silver, with my friend and me, their guests, to right and left of them. One expected an aged harper to appear at any moment. Below us sat Björnson's daughter, Bergliot, named after his greatest ancestor, a glorious girl made out of gold and the blue sky. . . . The tall brothers of the old ballads were not lacking, and other members of the household lined the table. The breakfast, belonging to "saga"—no same paper and size as cloth edition—was a magnificent breakfast of heroes, roast meats and pungently spiced and smoked fishes. . . .

We spent several days with the great Norseman, and I had many talks with him, pacing to and fro in his library, his hand, father-like, on my shoulder. We talked much of English literature, in which, of course, he was well read, and he inquired if I knew his great English friends Mr. Gosse and Mr. Archer, a respectful acquaintance with whom I was happy to acknowledge. But at that time his heart was more occupied with the politics of his country than with literature, as he was engaged just then in his famous patriotic struggle to separate Norway from Sweden, in which, of course, he eventually succeeded. As a writer, he was a great orator, with a voice that carried across huge crowds in the open air. I never heard him under such conditions, but I shall never forget his radiant, impassioned eloquence as he walked to and fro by his side in that Aulestad study.

When the time came to say goodbye . . . several of us were going, but there was only room for one of us by the beautiful Bergliot's side on the box. Naturally, there was a fierce rivalry for the coveted seat, and it makes me happy to this day to remember that it was me that she chose! We couldn't speak a word to each other, but there are situations that are happy enough without words. So once more in the early morning, Björnson again with arms outstretched, in valedictory blessing, "Flags flying in town and harbor," we went off laughing into the sunlight. Again I had seen Shelley plain, and I have few memories that I cherish more than those days at

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Tree-Top Land

By MARTIN BRETHERTON

DOROTHY was a little girl of seven. She was a very small little girl, which is perhaps why she had this adventure. She was walking through her grandmother's field when it came on to rain, and before she had time to run, under one of the big oaks at the end of the field, a most extraordinary thing happened.

One of the oak trees began bending down and down. It was not like an oak tree any longer; at least, it was not like a tree with a trunk whose branches waved in the breeze. It was still a tree, but it was a living tree. It was a gnarled, handsome-looking old man in a green knickerbocker suit, wearing a green hat.

"You'll get wet," he told Dorothy, as he stooped down to pick her up. When he stooped he reached right down to the ground, but when he stood up again with Dorothy in his arms she found herself at once right among the branches. It was not in the least like being in a tree as Dorothy remembered it from those days when she had climbed before. It was almost like a palace. Here and there among the branches ran little paths dressed in green carrying beautifully carved acorn-cups filled with dew, all ready to do the oak tree's bidding. It was absurd to think of him as an oak tree any longer.

"Who are you, please?" Dorothy said. "Are you an oak tree or a man?"

Quercus the Fourth. "I am a King," the little figure said with great dignity. "I am King of the Tree Tops. I am Quercus the Fourth. You must please speak to me as your Majesty. And who are you?"

"I am Dorothy, please, your Majesty."

"And who is Dorothy?" the King said. Dorothy, for the first time since all this had happened, felt frightened. The King spoke in such a majestic voice.

"If you please, your Majesty, I live with Granny in the house just below you know."

King Quercus shook his head. "I am afraid I don't know where your Granny lives, Dorothy," he said. "Oh, but you must know—your Majesty," she added hastily, "your tree is in her field."

"No more than her field is close to my tree," the King said haughtily. "So that field belongs to your grandmother, Dorothy, does it?" he said after a moment's pause. "I have often wondered."

"Yes, your Majesty, it's Granny's. Didn't you know?"

"Why should I know? Have you or your Granny ever heard of Quercus the Fourth?"

Dorothy shook her head. "Do tell me, your Majesty," she said, "what does Quercus mean? Is it your name?"

"It means an Oak," the King said, "and I am the Oak, the King of trees."

"Are all the trees men like you, your Majesty?"

"Not all like me, Dorothy, for I am the King; but perhaps you would like to see some of them?"

Dorothy said she would. King Quercus tinkled a little across in his cup. A little green page came in.

The Royal Twigliage. "Bring round the royal twigliage," said the King. The royal twigliage was like a little carriage. Dorothy sat in the middle of it. It moved very smoothly, as though it were drawn by electric-

ity, and off they started, leaving the King in his palace, along a road connecting all the tree tops. Dorothy wondered why she had never seen these roads before.

"Why have I never seen this road from the earth?" she asked the driver of the twigliage. The driver of the twigliage was called the twiggeur. It was a spelt twiggeur, like chauffeur.

"Look down," said the twiggeur. "Can you see the roads on the earth?"

Dorothy looked over the side of the twigliage. She saw nothing. She said so.

"No one looking up can see our roads, and no one looking down can see ours," he said.

Dorothy saw that there was no answer to this. Then they came to the other trees. First there were the shops.

Tree-Top Bakers. The Spanish Chestnuts were the bakers and confectioners, Dorothy found. There were all sorts of bread and little cakes, in prickly ovens on the windows of the branches. The twiggeur stopped and called out to the pastry cook: "The usual order for the Palace today," and they moved on.

"His Majesty is sending me to the tailor's about the piece of cloth for his next suit," said the twiggeur.

They stopped outside what seemed to Dorothy to be a Sycamore; but she saw what she had never seen before, that all the little sycamore flowers were really little models dressed in finest robes to show the King Quercus and his queen. After this they went to the Bank. The Bank was of course, the Copper Beach.

Then the Elms were the house-builders, and the Horse Chestnuts decorated the houses when the Elms had built them. Dorothy thought she had never seen such finely cut glass as the swinging catelabras she had hitherto thought to be only horse-chestnut flowers.

Tree-Top Shoemakers. The birches were the shoemakers. They saw a pair of shoes being made for King Quercus out of bark-like satin; and the beech leaves made carpets for him to walk on. The pine needles stuffed his pillows, which were made out of the great leaves of the plane-tree.

When they got back to the Palace Dorothy asked King Quercus if one day, perhaps when it was wet again, he would pick her up, and Granny too, and let them come and do their shopping among the tree-tops. King Quercus smiled.

"I will do that on one condition, Dorothy," he said. "If you find you can see our shops from down below when you get back to earth again. If you cannot, then you must be content with your own shops. In fact, no other shops would really suit you."

"But, your Majesty," said Dorothy, "how can I tell you if I do see the tree-top shops?"

"Never mind that," the King said. "I shall know."

The very instant King Quercus had stooped to earth with Dorothy again she looked up. She saw nothing. She was not very much surprised. She remembered that the people looking down could not see her. The pain had stopped, and she hurried in to Granny, but she never saw any of those trees again with-

out thinking of the little twig people shopping up among their branches and King Quercus driving along the invisible roads in his little twigliage.

The MAIL BAG

Letters and extracts from letters.

Wallasey, Cheshire, Eng.
Dear Editor:
I am 7 years old and in Standard 1 in St. George's Road School. The badge on our school caps is St. George and the Dragon. We had a very good time at Christmas, and on New Year's Day we had a fancy dress party. My sister and I were dressed as Indians. Milly-Molly-Mandy and the puzzles are very good, but the first thing I read when I get the Monitor are the letters in the Mail Bag.

Dear Editor:
I am very interested in the story of Penny Wise and wish it was published more than once a week. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. The Zoo Maze is a camel. I would like some of the children who write the nice letters that are put in the Mail Bag to write to me. I like the Mail Bag very much.

Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old and have lived in Brazil nine years, but was born in the United States. I have never seen any snow till I came to the United States. I like the ice better than the snow.

I like the Monitor very much. I like Snubs better than anything and am making a little book of his pictures.

I am always glad when Mother says, "Get ready for bed and I will read the Sunset Story and Sunny Hours." I like Milly-Molly-Mandy very much. Snubs and Waddles are both very funny.

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I hope the Boston Bruins win the National Hockey League championship.

Dear Editor:
I am a little girl of 5 years old and I live in Canada. I love the stories in the Monitor, especially the Milly-Molly-Mandy, and I am always anxious for my daddy to read them to me. I live close to the seashore, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday morning.

Dear Editor:
We have had the Monitor coming to our home for many years, and appreciate it very much. The Monitor helps me much in my school work. On Jan. 25 there was a large picture of Abraham Lincoln on the front page. My school teacher had asked for a picture of Lincoln, as we did not have one in our room, so when I saw the picture I cut it out and took it to her. She was delighted with it.

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade, and love Our Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page very much.

I enjoy Our Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page very much. There is a little boy who lives next to me. He likes The Children's Page which I read to him. I live in one of Oklahoma's many oilfields. I go to school three miles from my home on a school truck.

I thought I should write and tell you how much I enjoyed the Monitor.

The editor would also like to thank the following folk for their letters: Jean R. Muriel B. Marion M. Mary Carol S. Carolyn S. Patricia, Francis C. (a story).

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THE WAY

TO SING.

When Madame teaches me to sing
I stand as straight as anything
She makes me open wide my jaw,
But loosely, like a swinging door!
And every other moment she
Calls out: "Don't tighten!" suddenly;
"Don't shrug your shoulders,—ring with ease,
And keep your tongue down, if you please!"



I must not stiffen ANYTHING,
Jaw, throat or muscles, when I sing.
That way I let my voice come out,
And do not turn it to a shout.
And when I'm easy as can be
'Tis then my Madame's pleased with me!
(But 'tisn't EASY to BE so!—
You've got to work quite hard, you know)



Trail of the Golden Poppies

A Legend of California

IT WAS in the long, long ago, before the memory of living man. Often had Esa-bah, the Greedy One, heard of the pot of gold that lay hidden at the foot of the rainbow, far in the heart of the mountains.

Many times did he go forth to that hidden store, that he might carry it away for his own—and always he failed, for the mountains guarded their treasure with jealous care.

But always did Esa-bah, the Greedy One, scheme. Now there dwelt on the shores of a great lake, one Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron, who was a great fisher. And far up the mountain beside the lake dwelt Keneu the Eagle, the mightiest of birds, whose vision reached to the four corners of the earth.

And when Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron, caught a fish, that he might take it to his little ones in their nest, then Keneu the Eagle, soaring in the heavens far above, would see him, and swoop down upon him, so that Shuh-Shuh-Gah, to defend himself, must open his beak and drop the fish.

Then would Keneu the Eagle scream in triumph, and seizing the fish ere it reached the ground, would fly off with it to his lair.

Often had Esa-bah, the Greedy One, seen this happen, and one day he sought out Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron, and said to him: "Shuh-Shuh-Gah, thou greatest of all fishers," he said, "I will bargain with you that we may both profit. Find for me the way to the pot of gold that lies hidden at the end of the rainbow, that I may have it for my own, and when it is mine, I will set a trap for Keneu the Eagle, and slay him, and he shall trouble you no more."

So Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron flew among the mountains and searched, until he had found the end of the rainbow, and the pot of gold that was hidden there, and he returned and told Esa-bah, the Greedy One.

And when the moon was veiled, and the stars were deeply shrouded in their mantle of clouds, and the mountains slumbered, then did Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron lead Esa-bah, the Greedy One, into the mountains to the hidden pot of gold.

Many times did the feet of Esa-bah, the Greedy One, stumble, and often did he falter, but his greed was great, and while yet the sun was prisoner of the dawn he came to the pot of gold, and bathed his hands in the gold treasure.

And when Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron was yet time, still did Esa-bah, the Greedy One, weave more baskets of willow that he might carry away some of the treasure. And when he could carry no more, then did he follow Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron, but his load was heavy, and he was weary, and many times he rested and would have slept, had not Shuh-Shuh-Gah the Heron beaten him with his wings.

And while he was yet far from his lodge, the stars threw off their mantle of clouds and departed, the dawn could no longer hold the sun a prisoner, and it became light. And the mountains awakened and pursued him in their wrath so that the earth trembled, and he died in great terror, nor needed he be woe.

And often he stumbled and fell.

Dear Editor:
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so that the treasure he carried was scattered upon the earth until there was none left of all the golden treasure that he had taken, and only then did the mountains cease their rumblings, and the dragons of the sky draw in their fiery tongues.

And to this day you will find the golden poppies covering the fields where Esa-bah fled.

And never more was Esa-bah, the Greedy One, seen, nor the treasure that he split upon the earth, but where each of the gold pieces fell, there sprang up a beautiful golden poppy, that the treasure might bring joy, rather than greed, upon the earth.

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And never more was Esa-bah, the Greedy One, seen, nor the treasure that he split upon the earth, but where each of the gold pieces fell, there sprang up a beautiful golden poppy, that the treasure might bring joy, rather than greed, upon the earth.

Something to Make

A Peep-Show

For real fun on a rainy or dull day indoors, why not make a peep-show? A shoe box will be the best for the purpose. In one end cut a hole the size of a 50-cent piece to peep through. Then cut out colored scenes either from old magazines or from some of your pretty Christmas cards, and paste these along the inner sides of the shoe box, making the peepers keep the effect as much as possible like one continuous scene.

Snow scenes are very effective, especially if you have little cut-out people sliding downhill or playing in the snow, with stiff paper braces pasted on their backs to make them stand up. There are so many pretty colored pictures in the magazines now that you can have a different scene as often as you wish. Even pictures of interiors are good used as a "setting."

To give the best effect, cut an oblong piece from the top of the box cover, leaving only an inch from the edge all around. Paste a strip of white tissue paper to the inside edges of the cover, and when this is placed on the box you get a very pretty indirect lighting on the scene inside the box.

If you wish to change your scenery about, you may like to use clips that are used to fasten papers together, instead of the paste.

State Diamond

A word diamond is one in which all the words reading from left to right, also read the same downward.

Example:

R
P
O
L
A
R
E
D
E
D
R

Here is a diamond for you to solve:

1. A consonant.
2. Woody part of an ear of corn.
3. Frail foot.
4. A State of the United States of America.
5. A piece of wood.
6. Termination.
7. A vowel.

My Dolly and I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I like to mend my dolly's clothes.
I tell her everything she knows,
I teach her how to be polite
And hold her knife and fork just right.

And how to do the things she should
To be considered very good.
I have to teach her well, you see,
For everything depends on me.

Fringle Barret.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss had a big party this afternoon—
His friends arrived about two o'clock
and right away the fun began—

I can't remember all we did—there was
too much excitement—but after a half
hour or so I had to stop for a little
rest—Then Sponge did a few of her
tricks for them—

Finally the Boss put a large picture of
me on the wall and everybody began
to laugh—Guess it was because it had
no tail—

They used it to play a game
of some kind and I think the one who came
the nearest to pinning the tail in the
right place while he was blindfolded won
the prize—One little girl put it on my
nose and everybody laughed to beat
the band!

But the best part of the party came later when we went out to the dining-room
and had a lot of good things to eat—It surely was wonderful and Sponge and
I have decided to ask the Boss to have a party every afternoon!

Key to puzzle published Feb. 20:
Setter Bull, Beagle, Pug, Collie,
Chow, Mastiff, Spitz.

Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old and have lived in Brazil nine years, but was born in the United States. I have never seen any snow till I came to the United States. I like the ice better than the snow.

I like the Monitor very much. I like Snubs better than anything and am making a little book of his pictures.

I am always glad when Mother says, "Get ready for bed and I will read the Sunset Story and Sunny Hours." I like Milly-Molly-Mandy very much. Snubs and Waddles are both very funny.

Traveling Airplane

The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit

THE morning after the gray and silver airplane had landed the three companions on the east coast of England, they all awoke at exactly the same moment to find themselves on the top of a high cliff, with masses of scarlet poppies stretching into the distance against a wind-swept sky, and the dancing waves of the North Sea just below them. "This is a wonderful scene," exclaimed Beau St. Bernard, "and nearly as lifelike as a railway poster! Anyway, we are not far from Great Yarmouth, and very nice it is to be here."

"Why is it called Great Yarmouth, please?" asked Cutey-Kit, who was a very polite little cat and who always said "please" and "thank you" whenever she remembered. Shy Squirrel considered deeply for a moment and then discovered a perfectly good reason. "You see, she answered, 'I have heard that there are two Yarmouths in England, a little one in the Isle of Wight, and this Yarmouth; so probably to save confusion, they make bladders in this Yarmouth, and call it Great Yarmouth, because the bladders are simply great.'"

"Of course," said Cutey-Kit, "it is all quite simple, and now, what is a bladder?"

"A bladder is a big herring," replied Shy Squirrel.

"And they make it last a long time by salting it," added Beau St. Bernard.

"Then they make it last longer by letting it get thoroughly smoky and then they dry it," finished Shy Squirrel.

"What a lot I have to be grateful for," said Cutey-Kit, who had listened intently to all this. "I am so grateful I am not a big red herring. However, I am sure bladders are a most useful and nourishing branch of fishology and I take my hat off to them!" So saying, she took off and neatly folded the square Swedish handkerchief she had been wearing, and disappeared into a field of scarlet poppies. You see Cutey-Kit had been longing to pick poppies all the time she was learning about bladders, and when she reappeared she was carrying an enormous sheaf of poppies, with which to decorate the air machine.

"As soon as we are all fixed up," said Beau St. Bernard, "we will continue our journey to the New Forest."

In a very short time they were off again whizz buzz across the southern part of Norfolk. Beau St. Bernard felt quite sorry to be leaving Norfolk for, as he explained, "I am so fond of the Norfolk Broads, with their large expanses of water, and lots of boats with white sails."

"Never mind," said Shy Squirrel consolingly as she looked at the last of the Norfolk Broads, "we will see as lovely in its way; haven't you heard about the rolling Downs of Suffolk?"

"What a good idea!" said Cutey-Kit. "I am just longing to have a good roll down something or somewhere."

"Certainly," agreed Beau St. Bernard, "we can easily make a landing here and spend an hour rolling down the rolling Downs of Suffolk."

BULGARIA ASKS REFUGEE LOAN

New Government Expects to Arrange for Borrowing by Help of League

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 12—Now that it has a new Government, Bulgaria is hoping to arrange a refugee loan, if possible, under League auspices, as in the parallel case of Greece, and League officials have recently been spying out how the land lies both as regards the investing public in Great Britain, where the greater part of the loan would presumably be floated, and as regards the political aspects of the situation.

Bulgaria's refugees are variously estimated at between 300,000 and 500,000. Some of them are Russians, the remains of the ill-fated armies of Wrangel and Denikin; some of them are Armenians, but most of them are Macedonians from southern Serbia and Greece. In order to relieve them, the Government asks for a minimum of £2,000,000, but would like £10,000,000. The money would be used to build houses and to supply the necessary agricultural equipment, including animals for 30,000 families, at a cost of about £500,000; to reclaim 20,000 hectares of marshland in the Danube and Black Sea regions, at a cost of £150,000; to irrigate the upper valley of the Maritza, which the Bulgarian Government asserts would double the production of 15,000 hectares of excellent arable land at a cost of £1,750,000.

Three Railroads Finally it is planned to construct three railway lines, of a total length of 280 kilometers, to link up various potentially rich agricultural and forest-clad districts with the existing Bulgarian railway system. It is estimated that these new lines would provide work on the land or in the forests for at least 40,000 families. At present, Bulgaria has to import timber to the value of over £1,500,000 annually, although there are vast pine and beech and oak forests in the mountain ranges of the Razlog area and elsewhere.

Unfortunately, the unofficial League investigation has revealed no striking enthusiasm for a loan to Bulgaria to carry out these estimable plans. In the City, it is remembered against Bulgaria that it is paying only some 30 per cent of the sums due on its pre-war external loans. Of course, if the League would guarantee the loan, as in the case of the Greek refugee loan, it would be a different matter, but Great Britain has let it be known that it does not approve of the League being turned into a commercial institution, whose chief business is to bolster up the credit of borrowers of doubtful solvency. Consequently, Bulgaria, which really needs the loan very badly indeed to relieve the pitiable distress existing among the refugees, is likely to have to go empty away, unless an unexpected change occurs soon in the situation.

Loan Impracticable Some observers are inclined to think that the alleged British opposition to the proposed loan is really a cloak to hide the fact that a loan is at present impracticable owing to the active suspicions of some of Bulgaria's neighbors about future political developments in Bulgaria. The recent Greco-Bulgarian frontier dispute shows the attitude of Greece, while Yugoslavia, though its relations with Bulgaria have improved immeasurably in the past few months, is still extremely doubtful about the activities of the Macedonian committees whose headquarters are on Bulgarian soil and which exercise a very strong influence on Bulgarian politics, albeit from behind the scenes.

At the moment there is a possibility of considerable trouble between the Bulgarian Government and these committees, for the 10 Macedonian members in the Bulgarian Parliament who supported the Tskankoff Government have announced their intention of opposing its successor, the Government of Andrew Liapcheff.

It is therefore considered possible that the members of the League of Nations are waiting for developments before finally making their decision about the loan. There may also be some suspicions about the fact that two of the three new railway lines the Bulgarian Government wishes to build would, while admittedly opening up undeveloped regions, materially speed up Bulgarian concentration of troops in the neighborhood of the Greek and Serbian frontiers.

Meanwhile, however, the distress of the refugees continues, and it is stated on reliable authority that unless these poor folk are made self-supporting during the coming spring and summer, next fall and winter must pass before the opportunity to set them on their feet will come again.

COPENHAGEN PRICES FALLING STEADILY

Commerce Report Shows Rise in Value of Krone

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce has issued the first portion of its annual report.

"Say It With Flowers"

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annual reports in which it surveys financial and trade matters in Denmark. With reference to the fluctuations in the value of the krone, its gold value rose from 66 ore at the beginning of the year to 92 ore, or about 40 per cent, whereas during 1919 it receded from 99 to 66 ore, a fall of about 33 per cent.

The first half of 1925 was fairly remunerative, prices certainly receded steadily, but they were still high, not only able to cover expenses but also to give a suitable interest on capital. This applies more especially to agriculture.

After the first six months things were less satisfactory, but the good harvest and the lower prices for raw materials helped. The wholesale trade has the whole year had to face falling prices, and the rise of the krone has brought very severe losses, especially for those who normally hold stocks, and it has impeded the actual volume of trade.

Shipping did fairly well at the beginning of 1925, but the chance of making a profit was reduced, as the summer wore on, to a minimum, and the autumn brought no improvement. The industry labored under tolerably satisfactory conditions in the early part of the year, but the large and increasing unemployment shows how matters now stand.

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SIR G. E. FOSTER SPEAKS ON AMERICAN INFLUENCE

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Though Canada's representative on the council of the League of Nations Society, Sir George Foster complains that he is unable to express the opinion of the people of Canada on many matters that came up. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor while visiting London, Sir George expressed the belief that this situation would be remedied to some extent if branches of the League of Nations Society were to be formed in more of the cities of the Dominion.

Sir George said he thought the influence of the United States on world affairs would be doubled or trebled by entry into the League. In an address to the Canadian Club on the subject of the British Empire, the veteran senator touched on the matter of the two races in the Dominion. He thought that by working in harmony the French and the English races will ultimately achieve a higher goal of cultural and material development than either would do if left to itself.

As the sun is a most important factor in our daily life, sunspots are actors, but come in successive cycles, being carefully studied with view of solving the many problems involving the sun.

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The Northern Heavens for March Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE recent announcement of a particularly large sunspot has occasioned considerable interest in this manifestation of solar phenomena. Having a dark center or umbra, 20,000 miles in diameter, on the glowing surface of the sun, this spot has been discernible, by means of smoked glass, to the naked eye.

Though sunspots may have been glimpsed in very early times without optical aid, their real entry into astronomical circles came with the advent of the telescope. Three observers, about 1610, reported the presence of dark blotches on the sun. In spite of much opposition, due to preconceived ideas of the immaculate character of the sun, the existence of spots on the sun was established by their discoverers.

In 1826, just a century ago, a German by the name of Schwabe began a systematic study of sunspots. He had no encouragement to enter on such a research, for almost every

solar energy. Spots vary from giants, perhaps 60,000 miles in diameter, to mere dark eddies, diminutive in size. "Eddies" is a good term for the small spots, for at the Mount Wilson Observatory, established especially for the study of the sun, spots have been found to be cyclonic storms in the solar atmosphere. They are gigantic storm centers or vortices like terrestrial tornadoes. Hot as are these maelstroms of fire, the temperature of a spot is cooler than for the general surface of the sun. Hence, within a sunspot many chemical elements, constituents of the solar atmosphere, maintain their identity in a way not possible elsewhere in the sun. As stars yield different records in the spectroscopic according to their degree of hotness, so do sunspots give spectra differing from that of the surrounding surface.

Again, the strong gyratory motion of the vortex of the solar tornado makes each spot a magnet. The polarity of the spot-magnets changes

It chances to meet the earth gives rise to the beautiful auroral light in our northern sky. Attempts have been made to relate a most varied list of terrestrial happenings with the sunspot cycle. Some of the correspondences are real. They have always been apparent. But in any case, our lives and happiness are most intimately associated with the sun's heat and activity.

The great Dipper, nearly overhead above the pole, calls attention to the season and the hour. Likewise, the Sickle on the meridian is an indication that spring is approaching. Our winter constellations are sinking in the West, Taurus, Orion, and Canis Major, followed by Canis Minor and Gemini. The Pleiades in the low-lying mists glow with a gentle light. They have always been a most important feature in the calendar of primitive races. The ecliptic, or the sun's apparent path, passes below the Pleiades, above Aldebaran, and the Hyades, close to Regulus, and just above Spica. Could we see Leo in daylight during the latter part of August, we might find the sun almost covering the star Regulus. Virgo with Spica is the most notable addition to our sky this month. Spica has a dusky companion and the two circle around each other in a period of about four days. Its clear white light makes it a beautiful object. Appropriately marking the "Ear of Wheat" in the Virgin's left hand, the Diadem of Spica, including Berenice's Tresses, a constellation of tiny beauty. Below Boötes lies Corona. Then come Serpens and Hercules. In the northeast Vega in Lyra is just showing above the horizon. About 12,000 years hence it will take the place of our pole-star, and be visible at all times of the year. Polaris at that far day will rise and set as do light. Late in the month we shall most of the stars. In the south, Hydra with Corvus and Crater stretches across the sky.

The March Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 8 at 11 p. m., March 23 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 p. m., and April 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

astronomer who had given any attention to sunspots declared that they came and went without rhyme or reason. But Schwabe was not deterred. Every clear day he scanned the sun with his small instrument. Every year he tallied up the number of spot-groups, the number of days of observation, and how many days the sun was spotless. In 1843 he was able to announce that the spots were not lawless characters. Schwabe's work covering 30 years of assiduous watching, combined with that of his successors, shows that at intervals of about 11 years sunspots are plentiful. At sunspot maximum, 20 to 50 spots may be seen at a time, while at minimum spots practically disappear. The last minimum came in 1923; the next maximum will be about 1928.

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MADRAS SCOUTS HOLD JAMBOREE

Organization Represented From All Parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon

BOMBAY, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The first Boy Scouts Jamboree was recently held in Madras. It being the first event of the kind in the East, Scouts from all parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon took part in it. Applications had been received from over 5000 Scouts from all over the country, including the native states, but owing to the lack of accommodation in the Jamboree camp, about 1000 applications had to be turned down. The camp was located on the extensive and picturesque grounds of an island, measuring several hundred acres and placed at the disposal of the Jamboree committee by the military authorities. About 300 tents were pitched for the accommodation of the Scouts.

Viscount Goschen, the provincial Chief Scout, who formally opened the Jamboree, read messages of greeting from the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of India (the Viceroy), and the Honorary Commissioner for India.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, in his message expressed the hope that the Jamboree would assist in the important task of welding together in the Scout brotherhood of all Scouts, of whatever race or creed. He observed that only in that way could the Scout movement make its full contribution toward the removal of those jealousies and misunderstandings which had caused and indeed were causing so much difficulty in the world. Lord Reading, Chief Scout of India, said that, apart from the

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There's lots of fun in store for you at the SNUBS PARTY!

Of course, the largest hall anywhere could not accommodate you all, so—here's the surprise for you—

Snubs Is Coming to You IN PERSON

(That is, life size, like a regular dog, on heavy paper.)

In this way there can be

SNUBS PARTIES

In Thousands of Homes

As you noticed by the Snubs Cartoon today, the world's happiest pup will make his appearance WITHOUT HIS STUBBY TAIL. Then everybody will be blindfolded, and will try to pin the tail at the right place, the winner to keep the pup.

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(Which consists of a large portrait of the smiling pup signed by the artist, and several tails.)

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Now for lots of Snubs Parties in Every City!

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE IGNORED

Big Orders for Equipment Placed Without Notification to Country

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—South African commercial opinion is somewhat stirred at the action of the South African Railways Administration in placing an order for the purchase of 100 grain wagons direct through the High Commissioner's Office in London, without affording local merchants any opportunity of tendering.

After the very emphatic assurance held out by the Railway Board and others that more business should be placed through South African merchants, surprise is expressed that orders of this character are placed overseas without the local merchant being in any way advised. As a matter of fact, the first intimation they had of the orders being placed were the newspaper announcements.

Commercial opinion here doubts very much the wisdom of an order being placed for so many grain wagons, in view of the present crop prospects.

Only in the most extraordinary circumstances, it is held, can the railways be justified in spending over £500,000 on grain wagons without calling for public tenders at all, and over £500,000 on locomotives, without giving any real opportunity for public tenders to be submitted.

The matter will probably be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

\$12,000,000 OIL MERGER

TULSA, Okla., March 1 (AP)—A \$12,000,000 merger of the Champion Refining Company, Enid, Okla., and the Windsor Oil & Gas Company, Okmulgee, Okla., is announced here.

London bankers in the past have in their club affiliations been no Brahmin caste. They may be found on the membership rolls of the Union, Oxford and Cambridge, Athenaeum, the Carlton, the Reform, the Marlborough, the United Service, the Pall Mall or a dozen other organizations. Special features proposed, apart from the usual facilities and comforts of a club, will be the organization of one of the finest banking and commercial libraries in the world; an information bureau capable of dealing with all points in banking and commercial matters, particularly law and accountancy, and an attractive home for country and foreign members visiting London.

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Art News and Comment

Decorative Art From Paris at the Metropolitan, New York

By RALPH FLINT

UNDER the auspices of the American Association of Museums, a generous selection of exhibits from the International Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Art, held in Paris last summer, has been brought to the United States for public display. Following a period at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the 400 or more objects have been set up in the large gallery of special exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. The collection will remain on view through March 21, when it will be sent on tour to the principal museums of the country.

The Paris exhibition, which was organized to bring forward the so-called modern movement in the decorative arts as a properly accredited affair, has proved the timeliness of the idea. Gradually the newer modes of design have become more and more defined, particularly on the Continent, until today modern craftsmen and designers have achieved a definite and independent style, based on no previous patterns or epochs. Much of the work is necessarily experimental, and need not be taken too seriously; but, in the main, the product of these seekers for fresh forms expressive of our own day and desires is worthy of careful consideration.

From Paris Magazines

Prof. Charles E. Richards, director of the American Association of Museums, has personally made the selection of objects for this overseas exhibition, and he has chosen his pieces not only on the score of intrinsic beauty or novelty, but also from the consideration of usefulness and quantity production. It appears that the large Paris department stores, such as the Magazines du Printemps, the Bon Marché, are specializing in the modern decorative arts, maintaining workshops and designers and producing fine things at very reasonable prices, and Professor Richards has selected ensembles of furniture and objects d'art from the above-named stores as proof that the modernistic touch in the decorative arts is not merely an extravagant gesture of the few. A cabinet in the Bon Marché group comes to practically \$50, and a machine-made rug—quite à la mode—to considerably less.

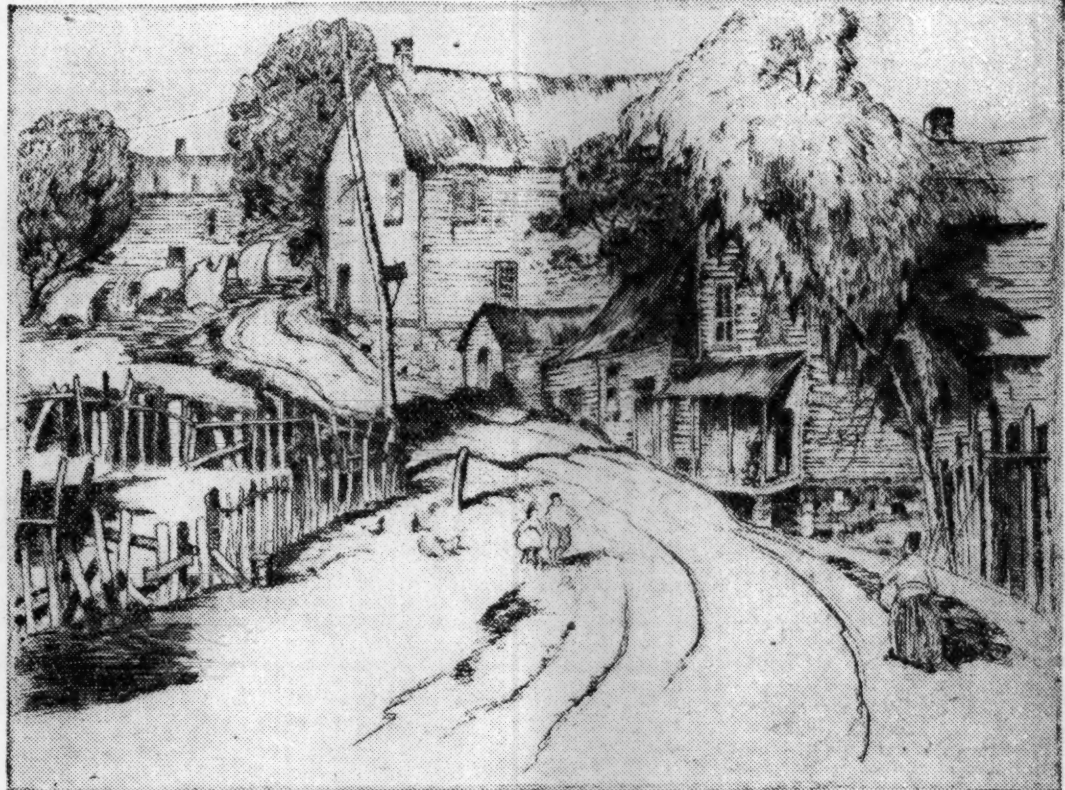
There is naturally a great wealth of objects to consider in the exhibition. With the exception of the Georg Jensen silver, certain ceramics from Copenhagen, a rarely beautiful and original woven hanging, some engraved glass, and a few modern furniture and pottery from England, and the Lohmeyer engraved crystal from Vienna, the exhibits have altogether the French hallmark. A first glance may prove upsetting and bewildering to those accustomed to period furnishings, and it may take a second or even a third to get the hang of the new procedure. But the willfulness of the earlier so-called "art nouveau" period are almost wholly lacking here, and instead of forced and artificial monstrosities, we now have furniture and furnishings of a marked quietness and individuality coupled with a workmanship that is almost without exception of the highest order.

Brand's Iron-Work

To touch upon a few of the individual things of merit is all that can be done in this brief account. René Lalique, known these 20 years or more to all good Americans who have passed his shop in the Place Vendôme, is here with a fascinating assortment of his wonderful glass, and never has his great originality seemed more marked. Edgar Brandt, conceded to be one of the greatest figures in modern French decoration, is represented by a dozen examples of his elegant iron-work; and while his most particular forte is in structural iron created for architectural enrichment necessarily not available for the exhibition, yet his smaller pieces illustrate the great fertility and strength of his ideas. Emile Decœur's unique ceramics, Jean Dunand's inlaid metals and lacquers, Jean Poulitot's decorative silverware, Maurice Maeterlinck's glass, Paul Véra's murals, and Jean Mayodon's faience may be cited as of special interest among the various groups.

Certain ensembles have been carried out wherever the furniture was insufficient for the purpose. Thus the fine taste of Sue and Mare, an important firm of designers in the modern field, is handsomely displayed by a colorful group. Specially fine is a sofa covered with rose-colored tapestry, in which much of the grace of earlier French periods is embodied but without any sense of being derivative. E. J. Ruhlmann is the author of another group in which a marked individuality is set forth, while perhaps the handsomest corner of the gallery is where A. A. Rateau's great six-fold lacquer screen and

bronze furniture for the Duchesse d'Albe is arranged. The museum authorities deserve great credit for the handsome arrangement of the exhibition, and they have placed in an adjoining room the museum's own holdings in the way of modern decorative art, which is amounting by degrees to



A New Etching by Alfred Hutty, Awarded the Austin A. Howe Prize at the Scarab Club Exhibition, Recently Held at the Detroit Institute of Arts

being a considerable collection, due to the splendid generosity of Edward C. Moore, who established a fund some four years ago for the very purpose of creating a permanent collection of the work of just such artists as are represented in the Paris show. In fact, most of the men are represented equally in both groups; and, so far, the large collection has moved on to the other museums, the Metropolitan will not be left wholly destitute of the message that modern decoration is bringing to this age, but will continue to be an inspiration to American designers and craftsmen who incline toward the newer modes.

While America did not see the way to participate in last summer's Paris exposition, it seems fairly reasonable to believe that after the inspiration of this kindly visitation from the banks of the Seine will not be without signs following, and that when another such convention is announced, the United States will be among those present. Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia are the other cities to be visited by this French exhibit.

Alfred Hutty

EVERY once in a while it seems that the possibilities of doing things in a new and fresh way would seem almost too much to expect, especially in a medium that has been treated as extensively as has been etching. The beauty of this graphic art has won its way broadly in the public taste. One finds that many have found their way into the enjoyment of art in general through appreciation of fine prints. And not without good cause, for there is something of the intimacy of the personality of the artist in the etcher's art that is akin to the revealing character of handwriting.

It is a pleasure to turn to the recent contribution of prints by Alfred Hutty that is now on view at Doll & Richards Gallery on Newbury Street, Boston. The work of this artist has a character all its own. It combines without obviousness the many qualities and more that one has come to

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Sculpture of a Tchekov in Clay

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Feb. 16

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN has followed up his appeal that more popular support should be given to British art by offering a sum of £1000 a year to be spent on the purchase of paintings by contemporary British artists. This fund is to be administered by a committee of trustees, and preference is to be given to the work of young painters of promise. The trustees will have power to lend or present the works purchased to any public gallery in the British Isles, the British Empire or the United States.

This announcement has naturally aroused great enthusiasm among the younger artists, and keen curiosity is felt as to who will be nominated for the Committee of Trustees, and what method of selection will be adopted. Experience hitherto has tended to show that the purchase of works of art by committees is liable to give but moderately satisfactory results, for the simple reason that a committee decision is apt to end in a compromise, and compromises in art purchases often result in the neglect of the most strongly original work and the temporary success of the second-best.

For this reason the Contemporary Art Society—a body whose object is akin to that voiced by Sir Joseph Duveen—has adopted the practice of electing annually a buyer for the society and giving him full powers. This policy invariably gives rise to controversy over particular works, the merit of which is not universally accepted; but, on the other hand, the purchases usually have a decided character, and the supporters of the policy can confidently assert that practically all the most famous art collections have had their origin in the initiative of individual buyers.

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look for and appreciate in finer prints. There is no clever trick off-repeated, no attempt at the obvious dramatics; no resort to the swagger gesture, no gnawing of line or distortion for bizarre effect. Mr. Hutty has a profound respect for the art and offers it the gentlest salutation possible. He enjoys the use of the line for its firmness and vigor, for its delicacy of charm, for its expressive calligraphic qualities. His needle passes over the surface of the plate, tracing intricate patterns through the shapes of trees and houses. The tree trunks, the tiny twigs, the leaves are characterized convincingly in the black and white and interme-

diary grays. Now there is a mass of foliage, now a slender branch, now the fully rounded proportions of an aged oak. Now the needle flicks lightly upon the plate, now it digs deeply into a shadowy space. But the design is uppermost, the general pattern rises above all the detail, and holds everything else in subordination. Poetry dominates the mood of all the prints, regardless of the subject matter.

Concerning the subjects, they are varied. There are many trees each drawn with its peculiar character, birches, Southern pines, willows, oaks, sycamores, beeches. The marks that distinguish their growth and budding are noted carefully by the artist, who reveals the sturdiness, the robustness, the sensitiveness of the form in the course of growth. There are doorways and gates that always offer picturesque material to the etcher. There are little genre scenes in which the artist finds poetry, such as in the hanging of the wash in "Bedon's Alley."

There are little street scenes like "Little Italy," in which the artist shows a continuity of curved lines sweeping through the roadway, through the trees and houses. There

is harmony and rhythm, everything is brought into a unity. Throughout the exhibit one is conscious of the fact that Mr. Hutty has the medium very much under control, that he is always sensitive to the slightest possible beauty in tone or line quality. What is more, he brings to the subject the poetry of his own imagination, the strength of his own emotional response to the beauties of the outdoors, the conviction that he has the capacity for going courageously into his subject.

John M. Stahl is making a picture of the stage play "Toto" with Lew Cody, Marceline Day, Carmel Myers and Antonio D'Alay.

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Great interest has also been roused by Sir Joseph Duveen's remark that England should have "a Central Institution, open all the year round, where new works of art of all kinds could be exhibited and facilities for

sale free from heavy commission provided. This, as Sir Joseph argues, would be a great boon to both sellers and buyers. At the present moment the high rents demanded for West End galleries make it difficult for art societies to conduct exhibitions in London with any hope of financial success. The expenses of running the exhibition exceed the receipts which the organizers can reasonably expect, and consequently several art societies have had either to cease their activities altogether or content themselves with much smaller exhibitions than is desirable in the interest of the general body of artists.

The French Way

Comparisons have frequently been drawn between conditions in London and in Paris where, thanks to Government support, various art societies are able to have the periodical use on nominal terms of vast exhibition buildings like the Grand Palais, the galleries at Porte Maillot, and the Orangerie of the Tuilleries. It is universally admitted that the galleries of the Royal Academy—even supplemented by an autumn exhibition—are inadequate to the needs of British artists, and the only satisfactory solution of the problem would be the erection of a large government building, the use of which could be temporarily granted on nominal terms to various responsible art societies. The greatest need of all in London is for a large no-jury exhibition—on the lines of the Salon des Independants at Paris—in which any artist would have the right on paying a small fee to have a certain number of his works exhibited. This is the only way in which young, unknown and struggling artists can be certain of being able to present their works to the judgment of the public.

A New Art Society

Meanwhile the recently built New Chenil Galleries in Chelsea have afforded a new exhibition center of which artists have been prompt to take advantage. A new society has been formed, with the title of "The Society of Present-Day Artists," all members of which are properly con-

stituted shareholders in the New Chenil Galleries. Some 150 artists contribute to the first exhibition of the society. The most interesting aspect of this exhibition is that it consists in the main of works by artists whose names at present are little known. If among the 276 exhibits there are few things which stand out by reason of any striking originality of conception or treatment, there are a number of agreeable works of modest merit which many people would be glad to have in their homes.

One of the most interesting exhibitors is W. L. Clause, whose brilliantly colored, vigorously handled, yet minutely particularized "Melon Patch" and "The Enchanted Garden" prove that detail and divisionism are not incompatible. It is seldom that one finds a painter so equally interested in the elaboration of a pattern embroidered with all the minutiae of nature and at the same time quivering alive to the scintillation of prismatic sunlight. In these joyous and stimulating landscapes Mr. Clause has certainly evolved a style of his own. In a charming water color of a girl with a lute, entitled "Interlude," Cuthbert Orde confirms the high opinion of his distinctive gifts as a portrait-painter which were expressed some time ago when he had a one-man show at the Alpine Club. Of the portraits in only two of the best are William O. Hutchinson's "Mrs. T. B. Yates" and Borough Johnson's "Laurence Irving."

Lucien Pissarro's delicate colored and admirably designed impression of "Le Mistral, Le Brusq"; J. B. Manson's impressionist marines, "Sparkling Sea, Cornwall"; Ethelbert White's simplified and very decorative landscape, "The Country House," and Ethel Walker's sensitive seascapes, "The Storm Cloud—An August Afternoon," are among the most conspicuous things by better known exhibitors.

Evelyn Campbell's story "Spurge" is being made into a picture, under the title of "Early to Bed," by Frank Borzage, with Matt Moore, Kathryn Perry, Zasu Pitts and Arthur House-

AU QUATRIEME

The American House

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Each year in mid-August *Au Quatrieme* presents its French, English, Italian and Spanish collections. In the Spring, when people are returning from the South, with thoughts of the country house in mind, it has been our custom to place on view our early American collections, gathered together during the winter months.

This year the American collections are unusually important, and so, to show them as charmingly and correctly as we can, the American house has been entirely redecorated, the long hall with its series of interiors on either side, creating a setting of distinguished interest, worthy of the pieces there brought together.

One may revisit the American Wing of the Museum, and then the American House *Au Quatrieme*, feeling that both belong to the same good native tradition, and that the second, if not so large, is no less authentic than the first. While certain of *Au Quatrieme*'s pieces may well be considered as in the category of those in the Metropolitan Wing, there are also many examples of the sort of simple but good things with which people want to live in their own country houses, pieces we buy in the rough, removing often many coats of paint to get down to the original wood.

A Dining Room Panelled with Scenic America Paper

One of the most beautiful of the American House Interiors . . . such a room as one might still see in one of the fine houses of old Salem or Portsmouth . . . has been panelled with the delightful Zuber paper, Scenic America, or *L'Amérique du Nord*, first printed in France in 1834 and now reprinted from the original blocks. Nothing could be more decorative or more in the tradition than these engaging old views of New York and Boston Harbor, West Point, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, a sun-drenched dance of the Winnebago Indians, as a setting for the fine early mahogany—a Georgian three-legged table, and

Chippendale chairs of English and American provenance. The covering of the chairs, antique scarlet brocatelle, repeats a note of color in the paper. The walls are painted a pale gray blue matching the sky tint. In the green drawing-room from which the dining room opens, a pair of important Hepplewhite half-round sofas, with serpentine fronts from old Deerfield, Massachusetts, and interesting examples of early American portraiture, are objects of special merit. A fine loan collection of old Bow, Chelsea, Derby and Bristol groups and figures is on view in this room.

A Ship Collection and an Early American Kitchen

Gay hooked rugs, woolwork ship pictures, made by British sailors of the early 19th century, a rare collection of early maple tables, and an amusing ship chintz hung at the arched end window make of the hall a place of great interest and charm. The kitchen at one end, with its ivory walls, cherry-red woodwork and cherry-red and rose checked per-

gale curtains is quite incomparably delightful and gay. And its examples of early Americana—a set of Hitchcock chairs, old pine dressers with their collections of American pewter, pine settles, and old brass, iron and copper fireirons and kitchen utensils in the huge brick fireplace—have an appeal distinctly their own.

A Hand-Blocked Reproduction of Old Bandbox Paper

One of the charming bedrooms on the opposite side of the hall has been papered with an enchanting reproduction of an old bandbox paper. It is a fresh rose, sprigged with blue, the woodwork painted in a matching tone. Another copy of a very early paper in buff figured with a deeper tone has been used in the adjoining bedroom, the woodwork painted from the ground of the paper, and the curtains of plain glazed chintz

matching the beautiful color of the pattern. Both rooms are excellent backgrounds for the old maple low and high post beds, chairs and chests of drawers and decorative objects of the period, arranged in them. The small living-room, on this side of the hall, is painted a mauve pink, and the windows hung with flowered chintz in faded tones of rose, blue and brown.

EDUCATIONAL

Mr. Surette Gives a General Idea of His Work in Teaching Music

AMERICANS will become a musical nation only if from childhood they are taught in the schools to understand good music; but because the teaching of music is far behind the teaching of other subjects progress must be made before graduating means music loving," is the opinion of Thomas Whitney Surette of Concord, Mass., lecturer on music in the United States and England, and supervisor of courses outlined by himself for schools from Massachusetts to the Ojai Valley.

"Music gives joy. There is nothing about music that is other than beautiful and harmonious. Knowing this and knowing too that the larger proportion of our boys and girls by the time they enter high school find good music a bore and avoid it, we all ought to be concerned with re-organizing the teaching of it in our schools. Little children have been taught poor songs, weak compositions, until their innate love of the good ones is dulled, do they follow paths from which they emerge adults for whom a symphony orchestra music 'highly' its program or who, even more sad, seek recreation and refreshment entirely outside the realms of music."

Mr. Surette was persuaded to give his interview a general idea of the work as his teachers carry it on in the schools whose music he supervises.

For the Joy of It

"Reading music at sight is at no time our chief aim. If a boy does not learn to read at all but gets the part we know to be important, that is enough. Never does he hear the old time 'do-me', whenever the notes are named they are given their accepted letters on the staff. The enjoyment of singing, the knowing and liking only good songs, the developing a natural sense of rhythm, and above all learning to listen intelligently: these are the important things.

"Beginning with very little children we sing the best folk songs, entirely by rote. The childlike simplicity of the folk songs is ideal for little children, and the folk song library provides every variety they need. While they sing together in this natural fashion, learning the different types—a sailor song, for instance, or a rustic singing game. By expressing their feelings through bodily movements, clapping, skipping, walking sedately, they are making rhythm a part of them and not an outward technical beating of time. The listening side always goes along with this. We play a good deal of the music, and the children with delight simple tunes, notice when the same theme is repeated, learn to tell whether it is higher or lower than before. By the time these little tots enter the third grade they know 30 or 40 songs. Have a definite sense of rhythm, and are joyful about music."

The singing continues by rote in the third grade, as indeed it does throughout all the grades to a large extent. One of Mr. Surette's teachers asserts that her seventh grade classes, having had this sort of experience, catch a tune of fair difficulty after hearing it once, and if started can hum the themes of many great symphonies.

In the third grade the rhythmic movements are first translated into terms of whole notes, quarters, eighths, tempo, worked out under guidance but discovered by the children. More songs are added, the time in books, Mr. Surette and Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, having collaborated to provide a complete series of song collections that the children might have before them only good music. The listening goes on, and toy symphony orchestras playing simple tunes give the children a further experience in rhythm, co-operation, harmony, and the joy of making music.

Gradually Building Up

"In these lower grades they are building up a knowledge of music through familiarity with it. They frequently hear movements from the symphonies, for as I have said, we play to them a great deal; and because they have always sung and heard only good music and have listened to stories from the symphonies, they follow the pattern and are refreshed by the beauty. Thus they enter high school filled full of the experience of good music, knowing the happiness it brings, joyous in singing together, and rich in their power of listening."

"While on the subject of playing to these boys and girls I wish to emphasize further the methods and motives in so doing. In the United States there are too many people who lay stress on the exterior things about a composition. A Tchaikovsky symphony is heard not for its own sake but for some exterior points concerning it. It is as if one read a beautiful passage of Shakespeare for the sake of using the sentences for exercises in grammatical construction. Children in this country are even taught to visualize scenes while they hear a piece of music, as if Beethoven's Fifth Symphony or Brahms' Requiem were a sort of moving picture! In paying attention to the lesser thing we lose the greater. For many, therefore, music is not a perfect harmony."

"Have you read Quiller-Couch's 'The Art of Reading?' he asked suddenly. 'You will find there what I mean. A boy who is filled with the poetry of Milton and Shakespeare can hear more in a great piece of literature; in these days we all realize that. So it is with music. For this reason there is time during the years of a child's education to play for him again and again the great music of the world until he knows it, recognizes its forms and themes, and has made his richness and beauty a part of himself.'"

high school chorus, special groups for Christmas carols, incidental music in a school play, a William Blake or spring festival) and each year the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

For Months Afterward

The Mikado, Iolanthe, the Pirates of Penzance, the Gondoliers, one after another the Gilbert and Sullivan operas are given as part of the musical experience of the older children. The writer has watched a cycle of these operas in one secondary school and can speak of the fun, growth, and joy every child in the high school had in taking part. For there are no hopeless monotones or so-called tone-deaf children where from kindergarten days music has enriched school life. All in the high school have places in the opera, enjoy for months afterward the lifting choruses and part songs, and look forward from year to year to the next "Gilbert and Sullivan."

"My greatest difficulty is to find the right sort of teachers for the schools whose music I supervise," said Mr. Surette. To meet this he has a summer school in Concord, which has become so popular that he now has trouble to limit it to students who are able to understand thoroughly his ideas and his methods.

Another development is his lecture and teaching work with parents and also with teachers of subjects other than music in the schools where his course is being given. A child who hears good music at school and only good music at home is truly blessed. Likewise the child who enjoys a Bach chorale in music class may, if all his teachers are co-operative, touch that interest thrilling in other subjects. The idea of a theme in a composition, whether literature or music, is lit up with joyous understanding when the child recognizes its presence in both. Opportunities for correlation are legion.

So it is that Mr. Surette and often

his local teachers play for and talk to the faculty and parents, helping them to follow a minut or gavothe theme design, to recognize recurring themes and variations, to refresh themselves with beauty and to understand what the children are getting. Educational work this is, among grown-ups, many of whom due to lifeless teaching methods, averts Mr. Surette, drifted away long ago from the reality that they have blessed them with deepest joy.



"Peter Stuyvesant and His Councilors." Scene in One of the Photographs Known as "The Chronicles of America," Produced by the Yale University Press. Leased by the Metropolitan Museum and Available for Use by New York Public Schools.

Museum's Authentic "Properties" Used in Film Production

ONE often hears people of intelligence and cultivation deplore the fact that so little is done to develop and exploit the cultural possibilities of moving pictures.

One of the best instances of this is the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, which has been the scene of a series of motion picture films relating to various phases and periods of art, made possible largely by the use of objects owned by the museum and on display in its own galleries.

It is obvious at a glance that such a method is at once a guarantee of authenticity and of beauty in the subjects portrayed. There is also a richer meaning and a truer impression for the student of applied arts.

At the beginning of the present season a representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the museum in response to an invitation to members of the press to view privately certain new possessions prior to their being placed on exhibit to the general public. To our surprise we were directed, not to the Recent Acquisitions Room, as usual, but to the commodious auditorium of the newly opened American wing of the museum.

Upon the darkened stage we first beheld certain evolutions of the knights of the days of chivalry. The armor and trappings of men and horses were genuine pieces owned by the museum, and it was notable that the wearers appeared to be as agile as if the accoutrements had been made of papier maché instead of iron and steel.

Next came a charming photograph entitled Vasantasena. This two-reel film is based upon a quaint old East Indian legend of the tenth century. The story indeed forms a basic part of the ancient play known as the "Little Clay Cart," which was successfully presented for an extended run last year at the Neighborhood Playhouse. The present version was prepared and produced by the School of Fine Arts of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. It successfully avoided some of the more sordid materialism in the play. We were reminded indeed of Hawthorne's comment upon the old Greek Tales, which he moderated for children, to the effect that the dross readily fell away, leaving the "pure gold of the fascinating old stories behind."

In the production, use was made of scenes and costumes from Persian and Indian miniatures in the possession of the museum. In return for the courtesy the film has been presented by the Pratt Institute to the museum.

The museum itself has thus far produced five films, bearing the following titles:

1. A visit to the Armory Galleries. Two reels.
2. Firearms of Our Forefathers. One reel.
3. Egyptian Monuments and Native Life. Four reels.
4. The Spectre. A New England Legend. One reel.
5. The Gorgon's Head. Three reels.

The last named of course is the well-known story of Greek mythology.

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ogy, familiar to most children as well as their seniors in Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales." The costumes and equipment in this picture were suggested by scenes from a Greek vase.

Another film recently presented to the museum is of peculiar interest to students of the plastic arts. This is called:

6. The Making of a Bronze Statue, and was produced by Allen Eaton. It shows the entire process of casting a bronze statue.

A girl who was notoriously tardy and often absent was brought to the museum by an irate home-room teacher. Investigation showed that Mary had no mother, and she was housekeeper, dressmaker and cook. She saw to it that her brother came to school on time, but Mary herself had too many last things to do. An explanation of home conditions cleared away the teacher's impatience and restored good feeling between the two, so that now Mary makes an honest effort not to spoil the attendance sheet for her room.

The members of the sewing class were told to bring their material on Monday to make a slip. On Thursday Eva was sent to the dean because she was still coming to class without sewing material. Eva's mother had been a widow for four years and was struggling by the means of state aid to keep her large family together and educate them. Work was found for Eva in the school cafeteria each day, whereby she gets a good lunch for which she is in such apparent need, at 15 cents additional.

A father appeared in the office one day saying, "I have five daughters, and one son. I want all of them to have at least a high school education, but Alice is a problem. If she won't do any better, I'll have to take her out and put her to work." Alice had been in French and in penmanship. Inquiry brought out the fact that Alice had lost her French book over two weeks before, and had done no studying since. Penmanship she found distasteful, consequently it was neglected. Alice was sent to the supply room to purchase a new French book and was told that every Friday of the second term she must bring a report to the office signed by her respective teachers, giving her grade for the work of the week. Because of her previous irresponsibility, Alice was told that failure to bring the required report on Friday would mean a double session imposed on her Monday afternoon. Thus far Alice has remembered her special reports and has brought up her grade in French from E (failure) to C, which means average good work.

A father of foreign birth, with little opportunity for education, was very ambitious for his daughter, who had been failing in Latin. So he wrote to ask if Mary could be tutored by an advanced pupil, as he was unable to help her. A senior girl whose name had appeared on the first honor roll was delighted to be asked to tutor the younger girl. As the latter is a conscientious student, it is hoped that her problem is solved. Anne refused to read her story to the class when called upon by the English teacher. She half rose from her seat, then muttered something sotto voce and defiantly refused to read or recite. Therefore Anne appeared before the dean. She said she hated to recite in that class for fear she would be laughed at. But she could not be allowed to hide under a cloak of bashfulness—she must read and recite just as her classmates are required to do. So Anne was asked what she thought she ought to do to make matters right. "Return to my room and read that story," agreed Anne. "Is that all?" After only a moment's hesitation, Anne replied, "I suppose I ought to apologize." She returned to class and apologized, although the teacher afterward reported that it required tremendous effort on Anne's part.

Adjustments According to Ability

One of them ost worth-while features of a dean's work is seen in the

These films, by the way, are made upon safety film, and can be rented at very moderate prices upon certain conditions, namely, the borrower will be charged \$5 rental per reel for each showing, and must pay all costs of transportation, as well as any loss or damage incurred after the films have been shipped from the museum. Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, may be borrowed on these terms by art museums, art societies, art schools, and art clubs. Nos. 8 to 22, inclusive, are available for use, however, only by New York public schools in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The films are shipped to reach the borrower the day before exhibition, and must be shipped back not later than the day after.

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Daily Doings of a Dean

"WHAT is a dean for, anyhow?" asked one of the first girls who happened to stray into the dean's office of a brand new school building in one of Boston's busy suburbs. She had apparently heard of one advantage in this office, for she had come with the request for a "brown needle and thread" with which to mend her stocking.

A girl who was notoriously tardy and often absent was brought to the dean by an irate home-room teacher. Investigation showed that Mary had no mother, and she was housekeeper, dressmaker and cook. She saw to it that her brother came to school on time, but Mary herself had too many last things to do. An explanation of home conditions cleared away the teacher's impatience and restored good feeling between the two, so that now Mary makes an honest effort not to spoil the attendance sheet for her room.

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A sophomore girl has been trying to decide whether she will continue the normal preparatory course she has been taking, or change to the college preparatory next year. As to the wisdom of such a change, she was told a conference with her teachers was necessary first to learn if she were keen enough as a student to carry the harder course. Helene, of French extraction and thinks she wants to teach French. Her teacher feels she is able to fit herself for the profession, but her geometry teacher is sure Helene could never complete the college entrance requirements in mathematics. Helene has practically decided that she likes small children better anyway, so will go to normal school.

Marion was refused admission to the library. In some perplexity she hesitatingly entered the office to inquire the reason. She was reminded that the previous day she had been fooling in the library, had left the room in the company of several other girls, all of whom were decidedly boisterous as they left. Marion frankly admitted this to be true and that she had gone to the library yesterday with no real work to do. She was told that admission to the library would not be refused her if she brought a slip signed by

her teacher showing the reference work in which she is interested.

Protection

One day in the cafeteria a girl stopped up to the dean and said, "My pocketbook was stolen in here last Tuesday and there's a girl sitting at my table now who I think has got it." The girl referred to was asked to report at the dean's office at the close of school. The purse in question was handed over and investigation started. The owner claimed she recognized this pocketbook as hers because of the picture of Provincetown Monument on it. Moreover it had become soiled and she had tried to wash it, leaving streaks on the soft, light-colored leather. The pocketbook had been mutilated, the button clasp torn out and two sets of initials typewritten on the flap. A glance at Mary's program showed that she took typewriting immediately after recess when she had been asked to come to the office. When accused of the typewriting, Mary stoutly denied it, saying, "Those initials aren't typewritten anyway, they were put on with a stamp." "Oh, but you struck a capital B over a D," maintained the dean, who is used to typewriting. "No, I didn't either," Mary retorted, "I put a B over a B to make it plainer." Mary for the first time in her life was paid for the pocketbook and refunded the money that was in it when it disappeared.

The instances quoted above show a few of the demands made upon a dean's time outside of her regular work. This consists in making an appointment with every member of the senior class (nearly 300) to find out if he or she is interested to enter college or normal school next year, or perhaps some technical school. The dean handles all such applications, keeps an indexed file of college and normal school catalogues, and handles the applications to take college board examinations. Midquarter reports are sent from the office giving the apparent reason for a pupil's failure in Latin or mathematics, and appointments are made by the parents to confer with the dean in regard to ways of helping the pupils make a success of their course. Also the social committee of each class submits to the dean for her approval the program, the orchestra and the hall proposed for each social. The dean likewise approves the selection of courses, and if it seems desirable for a subject to be discontinued, the dean looks into the matter with the teacher of that subject. Although there are many other duties, the dean in a few cases where it seems justified a pupil is changed from a college course to a normal or commercial. This is to forego the loss of more than a half year of work and give the pupil a chance to make good instead of continuing with subjects in which he has hopelessly failed.

A very stormy day brings its own problems. Girls arrive at school with wet feet, their thin stockings soaked and perhaps the front of their dresses wet. They are sent to their gymnasium lockers in which are kept the black cotton stockings and white sneakers of their uniforms and leave their wet clothes to dry on the radiators in the office. Thus is the physical well-being of the girl cared for by the school, as well as her moral and intellectual advancement.

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SHOE DEMAND

SPOTS, WITH

LEATHER QUIET

Calfskin Buying Better—
Side and Sole Tannages
Steady—Sheepskin Dull

The demand for spring and summer footwear is spotty and superficial. Some factories are operating at full schedules, while others are running with a minimum organization. It is obvious that all manufacturers of footwear are today bending every effort to obtain orders sufficient to keep their present curtailed forces actively employed.

Prices, compared with values offered, are low, and there is contention over that matter. And the custom of ordering small lots generally obviates the need of considering what the future may develop. As a whole the shoe situation is not satisfactory but the grade nevertheless looks for a year's business that will show an aggregate satisfactory in volume and reasonably profitable. The demand for sole leather during the peak under review was 44,000. The call for oak continued active, with supplies of all sorts well sold up. Oak sole leather has accumulated.

Prices hold about the same. Oak steer backs, tannery run, are quoted at 40¢/45¢. Choice finer's bends are 40¢/45¢. Texas A. bloom bends, selected overweights are 40¢/45¢. Stock of extra choice oak backs are obtainable at 50¢/55¢.

Oak offal is still in good demand, with all receipts being absorbed to fill back orders.

Sole Leather Prices Strong

Quotations on rough double shoulders are strong at 44¢/45¢ and single shoulders likewise at 42¢/43¢. Prime bellies keep up the car-load lot movement at 28¢, though 28¢ is now asked. Heads sell regularly at 15¢/16¢.

Union tannery sole leather has been active during the last week. Quotations are strong. Choice packer steer backs are 46¢/48¢, tannery run of the same 44¢/46¢. Lighter grades, packer backs 44¢/46¢ and country hide backs 33¢/40¢. Top grade of bends are 55¢/60¢.

Union offal is extremely active and the supply short of the demand. Single shoulders are selling at 30¢, but little or no immediate shipment. Bellies are firm at 24¢. Prime heads bring 15¢.

There is an increased activity reported for calf skins suitable for ladies' modish footwear, but trading in pump stock adapted to men's low cuts, has not gone beyond ordinary steady state. Americans tanners report pump weights, standard tannery, both colors and black, as steady at 46¢/48¢. Prime medium skins sell at 44¢/45¢, with a good third grade listed at 38¢/40¢.

Light weight skins are fairly active. First quality are offered at 42¢/44¢. Selected second and third grades are 40¢/42¢. Good third grade, obtained on standard, Black oxe calf is having a steady call, also certain calves. The better grades are offered at 40¢/42¢, prime second 40¢/42¢, and cheaper grades at 34¢/36¢.

Side Leather Fairly Active

Although side upper leather tanners miss the liberal buying of former years there is a daily demand which aggregates well. Medium buyers are calling for the cheaper grades. Elk sides are having a brisk call for the lower sort at 15¢/22¢. The medium grades are fairly active at 24¢/26¢. The selected pump weights move slowly at 34¢/40¢.

The call for patent leather, while not up to last year's records is active, and will very likely hold its place as a staple. Quotations on standard grades range as follows: Top grades of chrome side 38¢/40¢, prime mediums 32¢/35¢, and good third grades 28¢/32¢.

Choice bark patent sides are 34¢/36¢, mediums 16¢/22¢ and a cheaper sort 10¢/14¢. No. 1 patent skins are 42¢/45¢, second 38¢/40¢, and third grades 30¢/35¢.

A marked improvement in the demand for splits is reported, particularly for linings. Top grades of splits are selling at 13¢/14¢ and a lower sort is offered at 10¢/12¢. For volume buying these prices might be shaded 1 cent.

Fancy grains, for decorating cheap low shoes, are quiet in the market. Grades at 18¢/20¢ and good mediums at 16¢/17¢. Dealers are expecting a steady call for splits from now on.

Sheepskin Demand Quiet

Conditions in the sheepskin market are very quiet. The call for chrome sheep is dull. Plump No. 1 grades are listed at 18¢/24¢, prime No. 2 selection 14¢/16¢, and a lower sort available at 10¢/12¢. Choice grades of novelty oxe sheep are listed at 18¢/22¢ and selected mediums are scarce.

Colored sheep, for decoration cheap low shoes, are quiet in the market. Grades at 18¢/20¢ and good mediums at 16¢/17¢. Dealers are expecting a steady call for splits from now on.

PITTSBURGH

Conditions in the sheepskin market are very quiet. The call for chrome sheep is dull. Plump No. 1 grades are listed at 18¢/24¢, prime No. 2 selection 14¢/16¢, and a lower sort available at 10¢/12¢. Choice grades of novelty oxe sheep are listed at 18¢/22¢ and selected mediums are scarce.

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BALTIMORE

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STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended February 27, 1926

CHICAGO					SAN FRANCISCO					CLEVELAND					NEW YORK CURB				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
322 Am Pub Se pr 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	—	150 Amer Bank 165	165	165	165	—	150 Aetna Rubber 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	100 Abrahams 49	49	49	49	—
440 All Am Rad. 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	—	40 A&P LK 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	65 Am Multigr 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—	300 Aero 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—
420 Am Ship Co 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	5555 Asso Oil 58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	—	110 Bishop-Bank 15	15	15	15	—	1000 Algonquin 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—
1500 Armour A 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	1169 Bancorl Cor 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	—	612 Buckeye Inc 35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	—	200 Allied Pac 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
4500 Armour B 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	246 Bk of Italy 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	—	800 Buick 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	2400 AmCo 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
680 Armour C 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	—	15 Bouth F pr 95	95	95	95	—	110 Canfield Oil 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	—	100 AmCyan 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—
2670 Armour D 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	7000 Cal Sup 65	65	65	65	—	1100 Clev Bk 282	282	282	282	—	2500 do B 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
31200 Auburn Auto 69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	15 Cal Cot Mts 45	45	45	45	—	205 Clev E 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	—	1000 AmElec 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
3905 Balf & Katz 70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	20 Cal Or P 103	103	103	103	—	280 Clev F 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do C 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
2905 Balf & Katz 70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	1921 Cal Sup 141	141	141	141	—	100 Clev G 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	1000 AmElec 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	4271 Cater Tract 123	123	123	123	—	100 Clev H 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do D 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev I 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do E 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev J 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do F 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev K 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do G 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev L 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do H 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev M 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do I 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev N 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do J 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev O 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do K 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev P 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do L 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev Q 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do M 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev R 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do N 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev S 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do O 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev T 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do P 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev U 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do Q 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev V 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do R 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev W 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do S 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev X 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do T 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev Y 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do U 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev Z 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do V 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AA 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do W 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AB 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do X 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AC 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do Y 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AD 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do Z 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AE 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AA 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AF 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AB 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AG 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AC 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AH 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AD 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AI 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AE 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AJ 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AF 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AK 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AG 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AL 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AH 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AM 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AI 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
415 Beaver B pr 39	39	39	39	—	10 C B of O 260	260	260	260	—	100 Clev AN 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	—	2500 do AJ 46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	—

RACE FOR THIRD PLACE TIGHTENS

Boston Loses to Ottawa 3-2 —Montreal and New York Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For Agt's Pt
Ottawa.....	21	3	5	45
Montreal.....	17	5	7	34
Quebec.....	13	4	13	29
Pittsburgh.....	13	4	13	29
St. Patricks.....	10	2	18	21
New York.....	9	4	17	22
Canadians.....	10	1	19	21

OTTAWA, W. L., March 31 (Special)—The winning streak of the Boston Bruins, which had lasted for almost a place to third in the National Hockey League in 11 games, 10 of which were won and the other tied, was ended here last night, when the league-leading Canadiens emerged victorious in one of the best-played games of the local season, 3 to 2, the winners twice coming from behind to tie the score

The game was the fastest winning counter-attack by any club in minutes to play. The victory was achieved by a team that was weakened by the absence of Capt. W. J. Smith as he had been injured while filled by R. Smith while Finnegan and Kilrea alternated in Smith's place on right wing.

Kilrea was one of the fast, open variety and the speed of the attackers, along with their combination, made it difficult for the defense to stop them from players to use their body. There were only two penalties in the game and they occurred early in the first half.

OTTAWA

Denny, Killela, Iw., rw., Cooper, Cahill
Nighbor, c.....g..t., Herberts, Jackson
Finnegan, S. M., rd.
Harrington, Stuart
B. Smith, Id.....rd, Hitchman
Kilrea, G., w., f., g., t., l., r.
Connell, g.....g., Stewart

Score—Ottawa 3, Boston 2 Goals—
Cahill, Nighbor, Harrington, B. Smith,
Cleghorn for Boston. Referee—L. E. Marsh and M. J. Jordan, Toronto; Time Three hours, ten minutes.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1 (Special)

The Montreal Maroons and St. Pat-

for the season here last night and by emerging on the winning end of a 4-to-3 score, the visitors secured a place in the semi-finals of the competition, the victory being the sixth that the second-placers have scored against the locals. The score was the closest of the six games, and on the play the visitors were the only team to score. The locals providing most of the attacking and only the "breaks" and some smart work by Benedict in goal, turned the attackers aside.

The locals had a goal disallowed by Referee Bell, although there was no doubt about it being scored, Benedict himself stating afterwards that the goal he had entered his net. One of the visitors, who had been told when McCaffrey attempted to clear a rebound from Kitchen's shot and knocked it behind Roach, while the winning score came when the referee blew the whistle for time, the winners having the odd man. The

Three locals broke away on a rush and it was broken up by Carson who went in on Roach and passed to Stewart who scored his second goal of the game.

MONTREAL	ST. PATRICK'S
Siebert, Dinsmore, Iw	rw. Dye, Bellefeuille
	Stewart, Phillips, c. Adams, Neville
	Broadbent, Carson, rw. Iw. Day, Shay
Munro, Id.	rd. Corbeau, Cain
Kitchen, Holway, rd.	Id. McCaffrey
Senedict, g.	g. Roach

Score—Montreal 4, St. Patrick's 3. Goals—Stewart 2, Kitchen, Munro for Montreal; Shay, Adams, Dye for St. Patrick's. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and W. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MONTREAL, Que., Mar. 1 (Special)—Canadians, after outplaying the New York Americans for nearly the entire 60 minutes of Saturday night's game

ere, were forced to take a 1-to-0 defeat and descend to last position in the league standing, the winners moving up to share fifth place with St. Patrick's of Toronto. The only goal of the game was scored by Wilfred Green after five minutes' play in the third period.

NEW YORK	CANADIENS
R. Green, Roach, Iw. rw, Boucher, H. Lepine	
R. Burch, Bouchard, c. e, Morenz, E. Lepine	

McKinnon, W. Green, rw
 Jw. Joliat, Larochelle
 Simpson, Randall, Id.....rd, Coutu
 Langlois, rd.....Id, Leduc, Mantha
 Forbes, g.....g, Rheumeau
 Score—New York 1, Canadiens 0.
 Goals—W. Green for New York;
 Referee—Donald Smith and David
 Ritchie, Montreal. Time—Three 20m.
 periods.

W. C. HAGEN IS EIGHT

W. C. HAGEN IS EIGHT
UP ON R. T. JONES JR.

UP ON R. T. JONES JR.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Valter C. Hagen, representing the Professional Golfers Association, was up on R. T. Jones Jr., United States amateur champion, for the first 36 holes of their match over Whitfield estates course here yesterday.

The contest here was the start of a 2-hole encounter. In the morning Hagen was 2 up at the end of the first

Both players were rather unsteady, but Hagen established his lead through superior putting on the greens. Hagen's score of 71 was par for the

The players were repeatedly off the airway with their tee shots, and nei-

her had shown his usual form at the close of the first 18 holes. During the afternoon round Hagen steadied and aimed five more holes on his Atlanta opponent. Hagen won the first, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, fifteenth and sixteenth holes. Jones won the seventh, twelfth and seventeenth.

The afternoon play was spectacular. Hagen continued his morning advantage by winning the nineteenth hole, with a par 4. Jones took the next after Hagen had holed out the green in 18.

On the par 5 twenty-fifth hole, Hagen played a 200-yard iron shot dead to the pin. When Jones missed a 15-foot putt by a fraction of an inch, Hagen's lead was increased to 6.

On the par 3 thirty-first hole, Hagen made in par winning the match. He took the par 4 thirty-second with a birdie 3 after sinking a 20-foot putt. He halved the next three holes, the par 5 thirty-fifth in birdie 4s and came to the thirty-sixth green with Hagen up. The cards:

MORNING ROUND
Hagen, out 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 3 4—35
Jones, out. 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 6—38

Hagen, in. 5 5 4 2 4 3 3 5 5—36—71
Jones, in.. 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 5—37—75

AFTERNOON ROUND
Hagen, out 4 5 5 4 3 2 4 3 6—37

HARVARD WINS TRACK MEET
Harvard University won the Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell triangular indoor track meet at Boston, Saturday night, with 59 points. Dartmouth was second

two new meet records were made when P. Kane '26, Harvard, won the 600-yard run in 1m. 16½s., and E. C. Haggerty '27, Harvard, won the 1000-yard run in 2m. 29½s. One meet and world's record was equaled when E. M. Wells '28 of Dartmouth won the 45-yard high hurdle in 6s.

[illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The two questions whether war is a valuable or a useless method of settling differences between nations and whether the development of the most efficient military machine can assure to any country security, acquisition of raw materials and economic prosperity, are of the utmost importance to the future of the world.

Germany Has Learned War's Futility

The practical industrial nations are studying these questions with a keenness never before known. The World War and its after effects have driven public opinion to a realization that the right answers must be found, if society as at present constituted is to endure. More acutely instructive testimony on the problem has been furnished since 1914 than in any previous period in history. The Foreign Minister of the nation that has tested the efficacy of war with more completeness than any other country has just given evidence of the utmost value on the subject. Discussing "Our New World," Gustave Stresemann says in part in an article published in England and America:

My readiness to make a few remarks on this subject is based on the recognition of the interdependence of nations and on my confident feeling that an insight into the difficulties with which each individual nation has struggled will render it easier for all nations alike to remove misconceptions and arrive at an ever-growing mutual understanding.

With regard to Germany, its state of political degradation and economic ruin was created by the political and economic after effects of the Treaty of Versailles, which culminated in the occupation of the Ruhr district and a collapse of currency unparalleled in the history of the world. Also, from an international economic standpoint, Germany, a country of tremendous consuming capacity, was turned into a vacuum. In view of the economic interrelations existing between all nations of the world, the destruction of Germany's purchasing power proved detrimental to other nations as well.

Here is expert, sincere and convincing testimony as to what Germany has learned since 1914. It has discovered by a most thorough and colossal experiment that the "interdependence of nations" must be recognized. It has learned that its huge military machine built up through more than half a century at enormous cost of energy and money, instead of assuring security, raw materials and prosperity, resulted in "political degradation and economic ruin" for the German people. It has become aware, and is teaching the rest of the world, that through the test of the value of a gigantic military machine Germany has been transformed from a rich and valuable customer with "tremendous consuming capacity" into an economic vacuum.

If such results have been achieved by the use of the most enormous and efficient military machine ever devised, what is the world to expect from a continuance of experimenting with such methods of national and international development? Could a brighter light be thrown on the question, which is the more practical method of international intercourse, war or courts of law and justice? If Germany above all other countries has discovered the reasonable and profitable answer to this question, what shall be said of the peoples of other nations, if they continue to grope in the darkness and refuse to see facts as they are?

Leaving aside questions of national and individual morality and right, which are fundamentally involved in the problem, and looking at the matter simply as one of dollars and cents and the maintenance of a busy and prosperous industrial world or the recurring creation through war of huge "economic vacuums" that must be filled by at least temporary abandonment of war's destruction, what is the only answer that can be given to the query: "Does war pay?"

It looks as if a practical world ought to get busy in devising a better way than war for doing business. Signs multiply that it is doing just that.

In his testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, Dr. Julius Klein, director of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce, declared America's export trade to be menaced, in a sense, by the steady economic rehabilitation of Europe.

Is America's Export Trade Menaced?

The foreign competitors, according to Dr. Klein, have launched a militant campaign to gain, or to regain, ascendancy in the world's markets. This friendly aggressiveness, he insists, must be met by a continuance of that policy adopted by the United States in 1921, even though the expense incident to the carrying on of that campaign is considerably increased.

According to Dr. Klein, it is in Latin America and the countries of the Far East that the effects of European commercial aggressiveness are most noticeably reflected in reducing the volume and value of American trade. While the witness did not for a moment criticize European aggressiveness in expanding its foreign commerce, he showed no desire to minimize it or to refuse to admit its tremendous importance. He left the impression that he believed an important factor in developing this aggressiveness has been the unprecedented increase in American investments abroad. He pointed out these represent, exclusive of war loans, approximately \$9,500,000,000, as against slightly more than \$2,500,000,000 before 1914. Circumstantially he called attention to the fact that it was the policy of Great Britain and some other countries to make loans only on the condition that a certain portion of the money advanced shall be spent in the lending country.

But the impression should not be gained that conditions, even as they reflect American commerce, are in any way worse than before the welcome restoration, or recrudescence, of European competition. Prosperity, properly, is a world condition rather than one purely national. There can be no continued isolation of opportunity or monopolization of the benefits flowing from opportunity enjoyed. The stimulation of markets in the leading European countries is already noted. This insures increased buying power among those whose

patronage is as valuable to the producers of the United States as that which exists anywhere. As Europe advances in the scale of industrial prosperity she will be a larger buyer of raw materials both in the Far East and in Latin America. As money flows into those countries it will open new markets, create new demands, and distribute, as it were, the general prosperity.

The great need now, as always, is for better markets, rather than for commercial monopolies. The limitations noted, or feared, are not due now, and probably never will be due, so much to overproduction as to underconsumption. Those who are able to buy will always buy. American manufacturers and distributors have discovered this. Diffused prosperity, rather than the centralization and hoarding of capital, opens the door to the commerce of every country.

Recognition of the most important fact in conditions obtaining in all the great industrial nations—the tendency toward the development of manufacturing industry beyond existing consumption power—to which attention has been directed on this page at various times during the past four or five years, is finding expression in numerous books dealing with the problem of making consumption equal productive capacity. It has long been realized that the explanations offered by the old school of economists of the phenomenon that with greatly increased output of goods, by reason of new inventions and improved machinery, there were constantly recurring periods of business depression because of a lack of effective demand equal to production, were wholly inadequate.

Following the industrial and commercial stagnation that began in 1920, some students of the problem offered what became known as the "business cycle" theory of these alternate periods of prosperity and depression, but as they were unable clearly to state the causes of the cycles, or to suggest a practicable method for avoiding them, the net contribution to the world's knowledge on the subject was of little value.

Among recent publications dealing with this very important question two would seem to be especially worthy of attention, in that they state clearly the nature of the problem and urge upon statesmen and leaders in trade, finance and industry the necessity for finding a remedy for existing conditions. "Profits," by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, is an exhaustive examination into the fundamentals of production and consumption in the United States, as shown by statistics covering a period of about ten years. From these records of industrial and commercial activities the conclusion is drawn that in order to prevent another depression such as that of 1920 it is necessary that consumers in general must be enabled to buy more goods. As to just how this can be done, the book is not convincing, but it will at least provoke thought and study of the facts so strongly presented.

In "Ouroboros," or "The Mechanical Extension of Mankind," Gareth Garrett takes up the same problem of overindustrialization, and warns against the complacent view that riches consist in a greater abundance of things. However his conclusion may be regarded, he has performed a distinct service in showing that unless efficient production is accompanied by effective consumption there can be no permanent industrial peace and prosperity.

Any casual listener who "tuned in" to hear the radiocast debate between two United States Senators, Mr. Edwards of New Jersey, and Mr. Brookhart of Iowa, will be inclined to the impression that the latter, all other things being equal, was better qualified than his adversary to discuss the operation of the Volstead Act and the results of prohibition enforcement.

Senator Brookhart attempted to defend the law against the attacks of Senator Edwards. His advantage lay in the fact that he has for many years resided in a State where prohibition has been accepted as a fixed and workable legal and social institution. According to the New Jersey Senator's own admissions he has never seen the law measurably enforced.

Iowa, as is well known, adopted state-wide prohibition many years before the national amendment was approved. It may be that neither before nor since the enactment of the federal law was the State absolutely free from the evils which it is sought to correct, but it is undeniable that there has been a nearer approach to complete enforcement there than in the localities with which the New Jersey Senator is presumed to be most familiar. Thus to the broad statement by Senator Edwards that Volsteadism, as he termed it, has brought such "corruption, fraud, deceit and moral degradation" that America should "take some account of its stewardship," Senator Brookhart testified that the Eighteenth Amendment was "our greatest victory" since the World War, and that notwithstanding the fact that there are still many violations of the law, prohibition is "a practical success."

The Iowa Senator, in replying to the charge that prohibition has been tried and convicted by the American people, offered the assurance that "while the people may modify the Volstead Act it will be to make it stronger, and not weaker." "Let my friend from New Jersey bring his proposition to a vote in the Senate or House," he said, "and he will be snowed under many times over." He declared: "These Congressmen and Senators know better than anybody else the sentiment of their people, and their votes upon the proposition are the most reliable index of the success of prohibition."

Senator Edwards painted a startling word picture in which he sought to portray the evils of indulgence under prohibition, and challenged his hearers to recall any such distressing state of affairs in the days of the open saloon. If it had been possible for those who listened to reply, the challenge would have been accepted

with alacrity. Such scenes were enacted then so frequently and so commonly that they caused but little comment. Drunkenness and the open flaunting of vice were condoned as natural accompaniments of what was accepted as the established liquor-bound moral code. The despoiling of youth was licensed under the impression that it could thus be controlled. Finally, when the American people were aroused to the realization that they could no longer compromise with this form of evil, the blow was struck. That the trail of the serpent is still seen is not to be wondered at. The wonder would have been if its influence had not in some measure survived.

Strangely enough, no one hears much of the need of repealing or amending the immigration law simply because it is not being enforced. Neither is it urged, so far as known, that it should be modified in order to make possible a more strict compliance with its terms. In Chicago, according to recent news dispatches, a determined effort is being made to bring into court those aliens who have gained admission to the United States illegally, and to obtain proper orders for their immediate deportation. In the district where these law evaders are most frequently found it is said no less than forty-one capital crimes have been committed within recent months. More than one hundred arrests were made by the police within a day or two, and a general exodus from the district has aided in practically depopulating the particular section where the undesirables congregated.

The presence of so large a number of persons known to have entered the country without submitting themselves to the prescribed rules and tests emphasizes the difficulties which stand in the way of enforcing any law when admittedly vicious elements of society oppose it. And yet there is no disposition to condemn the law, and probably none to lodge wholesale charges of dishonesty against those charged with the duty of enforcing it. Considerate and fair-minded people as a whole believe the only thing to be done is to tighten up the machinery, punish or deport the known violators, and make obedience desirable.

It would be interesting if those who take delight in analyzing the causes of so-called crime waves in the large cities of the United States would include in their findings data which would show the percentage of deportable aliens among those arrested or accused. There is more than a suspicion that many decent and law-abiding American citizens, natives or naturalized, are blamed for the shortcomings of the members of this class toward whom the Chicago authorities are now directing attention. The actual offenders are feudsists, rum-runners, bootleggers, highwaymen and burglars. The record they are leaving behind them in Chicago should emphasize the need of similar crusades in all the larger cities of the country. Criminals with such tendencies do not thrive in the smaller cities and towns. They herd in compact masses that they may the more effectively defend themselves against arrest and punishment.

Nothing which has taken place in recent years has more clearly indicated the need of a thorough enrollment and registration of all unnaturalized aliens in the United States. No one who regards the condition which has been disclosed by the Chicago raids can consistently oppose the proposed plan. Its operation would embarrass no one who has entered the country legally, whether or not with the intent to become a naturalized citizen. No special consideration is due those who have evaded one law to gain undesired admission. All such are under the burden to prove, whenever called upon, their right to remain, if such right is asserted.

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Editorial Notes

Although there may have been during the past decade more prosperity and more surplus property possessed by a larger portion of the population in the United States than in any former day in any former country, the fact that more than \$2,000,000,000 has been given for charitable purposes during that time is worthy of some comment. It would seem reasonable to believe that the increase of prosperity has gone hand in hand with a larger sense of the blessings of giving. Indeed it may not be altogether unreasonable to surmise that some of that prosperity has sprung out of such a recognition. Even if this be not so, however, at all events it should do no harm to call attention to the fact that any further increase in prosperity must surely be accompanied with an even greater generosity if the prosperity is to be permanent. There is something worth thinking about in Pope's few lines:

'Tis strange the miser should his cares employ
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy;
Is it less strange the prodigal should waste
His wealth to purchase what he ne'er can taste?

It really seems quite reasonable that the view expressed by the Playground & Recreation Association of America that, under the influence of municipal playgrounds, child crime and delinquency are being reduced in many cities, should presage a large expansion of the playground movement in America. Reports are at hand from Lima, O., from St. Louis, from Brantford, Conn., Los Angeles, New Orleans, Chicago, and other cities, all of them pointing to the same conclusion, that playgrounds pay larger dividends to the taxpayer than does many a first-class security. This is because they prevent much delinquency that would otherwise be a very expensive proposition from the standpoint of both dollars and citizenship. Indeed, it is becoming generally recognized that organized playgrounds and recreation activities under trained leaders provide a wholesome and safe outlet for that abundant energy, which, when repressed, frequently finds outlet in nothing but delinquency and wrongdoing. The twentieth century is showing its advanced outlook in nothing perhaps more certainly than in its attitude toward its youth.

Deporting Deportable Aliens

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It is curious how political developments seem to go in waves. Just before Christmas, Europe was in a particularly optimistic mood. The Locarno negotiations had been successful, and a new and more brotherly spirit seemed to have dispelled the last thunderclouds which had been generated by the war. It is probably not an exaggeration to estimate that a majority of the Christmas sermons throughout the Christian world made reference to the Locarno spirit in some shape or form.

Today the wave is rather one of pessimism. Several events have occurred since the new year which seem to question the permanence and power of the Locarno spirit in Europe. There have been the Hungarian forgeries, the postponement of the disarmament conference, the outburst of Signor Mussolini about the Brenner, and now the intrigue to weight the Council of the League against Germany as she enters.

A profound mystery seems still to enshroud the background of the activities of the noble forgers of French bank notes in Budapest. Was it part of a serious conspiracy to upset the peace settlement, or was it the absurd plotting of a few irresponsible hotheads? Will the powers of the Little Entente deal with the issue wisely, or will they make it the opportunity to impose fresh fetters on Hungary? The episode reminds us of the Locarno spirit has far from triumphed in the fiery Balkan peninsula as yet.

Then the postponement of the preliminary disarmament conference has caused some disquiet. The postponement from February to April is not an important matter in itself. What caused the misgiving was the realization that immensely wide and apparently still unbridgeable differences of opinion as to the next practical step divide those nations without whose co-operation no progress can be made, and up to the present no one has suggested how these differences are to be removed by the spring.

Again, Signor Mussolini's outburst in reply to Herr Held's protest against the treatment of the German minority in the Trentino is a curious commentary on the Locarno spirit. There are, of course, two ways of promoting peace. One is to warn a would-be trespasser in vigorous language before he gets committed to action. The other is the practice of a dovetail, gentleness in conciliation. Both methods have their merits, and Signor Mussolini's utterances may be regarded by the charitable as no more than the Fascist method in the first kind of peace-making.

As a matter of fact, it is quite certain that Signor Mussolini had much more in thought than the mere question of the treatment of the German minorities in Tyrol. He was giving warning to Germany and the rest of the world, with that theatrical publicity of which he is a past master, that Italy was not going to agree to the League being used as the machinery for interfering in Italy's internal affairs or for bringing about that early union of Austria and Germany which would completely upset the whole political balance in the southeast of Europe, if it came into being.

None the less, the ruthlessness of Fascist methods of repressing opposition inside Italy cannot fail to make people somewhat apprehensive of the use of violent language.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Anatole Lunacharsky, Soviet Commissar for Education, has just returned from a vacation trip to western Europe. During this trip he took several steps calculated to establish new cultural contacts between Russia and the western European countries. The Paris Comedie Francaise, Lunacharsky declared, is likely to visit Russia next spring, and negotiations are being carried on for an "exchange" of the famous German producer, Max Reinhardt, with the chief representative of new radical tendencies in the Russian theatrical world, Vsevolod Meierhold. Russia will probably be represented at the forthcoming theatrical "Olympic contest" which is being arranged in Paris.

The dream of an underground railway as a solution for Moscow's constantly present problem of traffic congestion is being revived. A high official in the Moscow street-car administration recently voiced the gloomy but quite believable forecast that a number of streets in the center of the city will be so choked with pedestrians and vehicles as to be literally impassable by the year 1930, unless some measures are taken to divert part of the stream of traffic into other channels. The formidable obstacle which blocks the construction of a subway is lack of funds. A commission from the Moscow Soviet went abroad in search of a subway credit, but returned without reporting any definite results. The only gleam of hope held out to the desperate stragglers on the Moscow street cars and busses is a rather vague announcement that certain French capitalists may be interested in the construction of a subway.

One of the smaller Moscow theaters announces the forthcoming production of a "monkey play" based on the incidents of the Scopes evolution trial in Dayton, Tenn. Interest in this episode has by no means subsided, and the hall of the Polytechnical Museum has been reserved for an address on the general subject of the status of the evolution theory in America, to be delivered by Dr. Heinrich Lenz, a professor in Leland Stanford University, who has recently arrived in Moscow for the purpose of studying Soviet educational institutions.

It is difficult to say where it all comes from; but there is unquestionably more money in Moscow and other Russian centers than one might imagine from the restrictions which are placed on private capital. The Russian New Year celebration for instance, was characterized by lavish expenditure and display. Fifty-ruble dinners were the order of the day at the fashionable Hotel Europe, in Leningrad; and little bouquets of flowers selling at three and five rubles were snapped up like hot cakes. Dances and other celebrations with high admission fees were also thronged in Moscow the previous evening. The two opera houses in Moscow are almost invariably sold out; and this is also true of the Art Theater. Any special musical event, such as the arrival of a well-known foreign artist or guest conductor, is well attended, in spite of the fact that prices for tickets, as measured by the scale of the average Russian's income, seem quite high.

There is at least one industry in which the Russian Communists favor a policy not of class conflict but of class collaboration as between employers and employed. This industry is agriculture. The Union of Land and Forest Workers, which includes 261,000 of the 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 Russian agricultural laborers, has been holding a congress in Moscow. The official Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, commenting on this congress, observed: "The party, the trade union and the Soviet Government must try by all means to smooth over the contradictions between the interests of the agricultural laborers and those of the middle-class peasants who employ them. These contradictions can easily grow into a conflict and are not in the interests of the Soviets, which must tend to develop the points of common interest between these two groups in order to bring a closer friendship between the middle-class peasants and the agricultural workers." This quotation shows how far the official policy of the Soviet Government is removed from the councils of the extreme Communists, who wish to apply the Marxian theory of class war in the relations of the peasants.

A wave of intense cold swept over Russia about the middle of January. Temperatures of 15 or 20 degrees below zero were a daily occurrence in Moscow, while Leningrad reported the coldest weather recorded since the year 1789. Temporary dislocation of intercity telephonic

guage about external affairs. It makes them wonder, too, what would happen to the League of Nations if its deliberations came to be characterized by the same kind of vehemence of language.

Finally, there has been the effort which has only just been brought to light to find permanent places on the Council of the League for Poland, Belgium, Spain and Brazil, at the same time that Germany enters the League. The whole question of the relation of the Council to the Assembly is an extraordinarily difficult one.

In its original form the League gave permanent seats to the five allied and associated powers and to four lesser powers elected by the Assembly. There are now six minor powers elected by the Assembly to the Council. All the present holders of temporary seats resent being taken off the Council. All the minor powers aspire to sit on the Council. Where is the line to be drawn?

Yet it must be drawn very sharply, for the success of the Council depends upon its being small enough in size to do business effectively and upon the larger powers, who have to carry the responsibility for giving effect to any decision which may be made, exercising the preponderant influence within it. Yet what system of rotation can be devised which will satisfy everybody?

In this case a great deal of feeling has been aroused in Great Britain and elsewhere because the proposal to add new permanent members is openly admitted to be due to a desire to trench the anti-German powers on the Council at the same time that Germany becomes a member. To take action on such grounds is manifestly to undermine the understanding on which Locarno was based and Germany agreed to enter the League, and to destroy the whole conception of the League as a body which stands above and outside national intrigues, and endeavors to compose them justly when they become dangerous to peace.

The argument for putting Poland permanently on the Council is that she will be vitally concerned with everything that Germany does on the Council. The answer that is made is that whenever any issue arises which concerns Poland she, like all other members of the League, is entitled to sit as a member while any dispute directly affecting her is under discussion.

Up to the present there does not seem to be any reason for taking any tragic view of the future because these events have happened. After all, Europe has been the theater of wars for centuries. It has only emerged from the worst war of all eight years ago. The purpose of Locarno and the League was not to exorcise all causes of difference as if by magic, but to settle them as and when they arise, wisely, justly and without war.

The real test of the Locarno spirit will be the way in which these difficulties are dealt with—the Hungarian case, the matter of disarmament, the Fascist foreign policy and the admission of Germany to the Council of the League. The meeting of both the Council and the Assembly of the League at Geneva early in March and the arrangements which are there made will be the real test of whether the Locarno spirit is equal to steering Europe through troubled as well as smooth waters.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Golden Rule and Penal Reform"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: To many in Great Britain who are interested in the question of penal reform and the after-care of discharged prisoners, Commissioner Sanford Bates's letter—which appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Jan. 19, on the subject of your editorial entitled "The Golden Rule and Penal Reform"—is welcome evidence of the interest this subject arouses in America.

Undoubtedly the absorption of the discharged prisoner by a law-abiding population is the most desirable way of providing for these men. In Great Britain, however, this method has not proved to be entirely satisfactory. The following quotations provide sufficient evidence of this: "Jeremy Bentham"—"A criminal, after having undergone his punishment in prison, ought not to be restored to society without precaution and without trial. To transfer him suddenly from a state of supervision and activity to unrestrained liberty, to abandon him to all kinds of temptations, of isolation, misery and desire, sharpened by long privation, is a mark of indifference and inhumanity."

"Prison Reform at Home and Abroad," by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brice, K.C.B., president of the International Prison Commission, the London Congress, 1872: "So far as the London Congress was concerned, the general acceptance and popularity of the idea of a halfway house between prison and liberty may be said to have been its most significant feature." (Page 21.)

"The Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of 'Convict Prisons' for the year ending March 31, 1923: "But in spite of that, it is probably right to say that unemployment is one of the chief contributory factors to the prison population of today." (Page 6.)

An extract from a letter of the Prison Commissioners of His Majesty's Prisons, dated Jan. 27, 1925, in reference to a colony for discharged prisoners: "But they are of the opinion that a need does exist for some intermediate form of training between that which a man may receive in prison and the industrial life of liberty to which he passes on discharge." A. H.

South Kensington, Eng.

The Controversy Over Military Courses

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor recently gave New York University the credit for having started the controversy over compulsory military courses. This is in error, since the controversy started at the College of the City of New York, a municipal institution, having no connection with New York University.

It so happens that we have in the College of Arts and Pure Science and College of Engineering compulsory military training for freshmen and sophomores. Shortly after the protest made by a number of the students of City College, the student leaders of New York University passed resolutions in favor of compulsory military training as carried on at New York University.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,
Director, Bureau of Public Information, New York University.

"A Modern Inquisition"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Having read your editorial on vaccination, entitled "A Modern Inquisition," I would like to call to your attention some facts in connection with the T. B. testing of cattle in northern Illinois.

Dr. Bundesen of Chicago has ordered that no milk except from T. B. tested cattle can be shipped into Chicago after April 1. Already thousands of animals have been slaughtered, and when killed and examined they are found to be free from this disease. They say the test is not accurate, but still they use force and pressure of all kinds to make it uncomfortable for us farmers. C. P. P.